
ES · WILLIAM · ELIOT
HARVARD, 1869-1909
NT OF
ARLES · WILLIAM · ELIOT
COLLECTION
ONOR OF HIS NINETIETH BIRTHDAY
MARCH 20TH 1924
EX DONO
HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

CAVALRY TACTIC

FIRST PART.

SCHOOL OF THE TROOPER—OF THE PLATOON A
OF THE SQUADRON—DISMOUNTED.

U.S.

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Pres. C. W. Eliot

WAR DEPARTMENT,
February 10, 1841.

The system of Cavalry Tactics, adapted to the organization of Dragoon regiments, having been approved by the President of the United States, is now published for the government of the said service.

Accordingly, instruction in the same will be given after the method pointed out therein; and all additions to, or departures from the exercises and manœuvres laid down in this system, are positively forbidden.

J. R. POINSETT.

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CAVALRY TACTICS.

TITLE FIRST.

BASIS OF INSTRUCTION.

ARTICLE FIRST.

FORMATION OF A REGIMENT OF FIVE SQUADRON IN ORDER OF BATTLE, (OR IN LINE.)

The squadrons of a regiment in order of battl are distinguished by the denomination of 1st, 2c 3d, 4th, and 5th; they are formed on the sam line, in the order of these numbers, commencin on the right, and with an interval of 12 paces.

This is the primitive and habitual order of th squadrons in regiments.

Each squadron is composed of four platoons, di tinguished by the denomination of 1st, 2d, 3d, an 4th, commencing on the right.

The 1st and 2d platoons form the 1st divisior the 3d and 4th form the 2d division.

The formation is in two ranks; the oldest so diers in each platoon are placed in the front rank and from right to left in each rank.

When the squadron is to be exercised, it is composed habitually of 48 files; consequently, each division is composed of 24 files, and each platoon of 12; if the squadron is increased to 64 files, the platoon is then divided into 2 sections; that on the right is the first, and that on the left the second.

That which is prescribed for the formation when mounted, is applicable to the formation on foot.

Posts of the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Field and Staff of a Regiment in order of battle.

(Pl. 1.) The Colonel 25 paces in front of the centre of the regiment, having a chief bugler behind him.

The Lieutenant-Colonel 12 paces in advance of the centre of the right wing.

The Major 12 paces in advance of the centre of the left wing.

The Colonel moves wherever his presence may be necessary.

The Lieutenant-Colonel and Major move wherever the Colonel may think proper to direct them.

The Adjutant on a line with the front rank, 2 paces from the right of the regiment. When the regiment marches in line with the guide right, it is his duty to give the points of direction, and superintend the guides and the direction of the march.

The Sergeant-Major on a line with the front rank, 2 paces from the left of the regiment. He

is charged with the same functions as the A tant, when the march is in line with the g left.

The Adjutant, assisted by the Sergeant-M is also charged with the tracing of the lines.

The standard-bearer is placed at the last file one from the left of the front rank of the pla on the right of the centre of the regiment.

General staff officers serving with the regim 25 paces in rear of the right of the 1st squad according to rank.

The Quartermaster-Sergeant behind the A tant, on the line of the rear rank.

The general guides of the right and left placed in the rank of file-closers, in rear of Sergeant-Major and Quartermaster-Sergeant.

The Trumpeters, formed in two ranks, posted 25 paces in rear of the centre of the : ment.

The Trumpeters of a squadron acting sepa ly, are posted in the same manner, but in rank.

Posts of the Officers and Non-Commissio Officers of a Squadron in line.

The Captain commanding is posted at the ce of the squadron, the croup of his horse one in front of the heads of the horses of the f rank.

The 2d Captain 3 paces in rear of the centı the squadron. He is charged with the alignı of the rear rank and file closers.

The senior 1st Lieutenant commands the

platoon, the other 1st Lieutenant commands the 4th platoon.

The senior 2d Lieutenant commands the 2d platoon; the other 2d Lieutenant commands the 3d platoon.

Each of these officers is posted at the centre of his platoon, with the croup of his horse one pace in front of the heads of the horses of the front rank.

The senior Sergeant is posted behind the 3d file from the right of the 1st platoon; he is the principal guide when the column of squadrons is left in front.

The 2d Sergeant behind the 3d file from the left of the 4th platoon; he is principal guide when the column of squadrons is right in front.

The 3d Sergeant is posted on the right of the front rank of the squadron; he is not counted in the rank.

The 4th Sergeant on the left of the front rank; he is not counted in the rank.

[redacted]

When guidons are used, they are carried by the non-commissioned officers on the left of the 1st and 3d platoons.

Posts of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of a Company acting singly.

The Captain in front of the centre, one pace distant from the front rank.

The 1st Lieutenant in rear of the centre, in the rank of file-closers.

The 2d Lieutenant commands the 1st platoon; in the absence of a 3d Lieutenant the 2d platoon is commanded by the senior Sergeant. The chiefs of platoons are posted one pace in front of the centre of their respective platoons.

The 1st Sergeant in rear of the right, in the rank of file-closers.

The 2d and 3d Sergeants on the right and left of the troop, not told off.

A non-commissioned officer is posted on the left of the 1st platoon, and on the right of the 2d.

Corporals, next to the Sergeants who are on the flanks of platoons.

The Saddler and Farrier in rear of the left of the troop 8 paces retired from the line of file-closers; and the Buglers 20 paces in rear of the centre.

Assembly of a Regiment mounted.

When a regiment is to mount, *boots and saddles* is sounded; at this signal the horses are saddled, bridled, and prepared to be be led out.

At the signal *to horse!* the 1st Sergeants direct the men to lead out.

The Sergeants, Corporals, and privates, being in two ranks, in the order of their platoons, at the heads of their horses, the Orderly Sergeant calls the roll.

The Captain directs them to call off by fours and to mount, and on reaching the regimental parade, reports all absentees to the Adjutant through his Orderly Sergeant.

The Colonel detaches the troop which is to escort the standard; if the standard is too far from the parade ground, the Colonel detaches this troop before the regiment mounts.

In camps, or when the Colonel lodges in the barracks, the standard-bearer goes for the standard escorted only by two Sergeants.

In case of alarm or surprise, *to horse* is sounded; the men then saddle, pack up, bridle, and mount with the utmost celerity, and repair to the place of assembly, which is always previously de-

he Captain commanding and the 2d Captain
nate in the command of this escort.
; is composed of two platoons.
ach squadron, successively, furnishes first its
first platoons, and then its two last.
he 1st platoon of the escort furnishes the ad-
ed guard, composed of two men in front *with*
carbine advanced or pistol raised (according
ie corps;) a Corporal and four men with drawn
es (or lances at *a carry*) march 10 paces from
n.
he Trumpeters, formed by fours and conducted
the Adjutant, march 10 paces from the four
who precede.
he rest of the platoon, with drawn sabres, (or
es at *a carry*,) having the Lieutenant at its
l, marches by fours 10 paces from the Trum-
rs.
he standard-bearer follows immediately after
reen two Sergeants.
he 2d platoon, with drawn sabres, (or lances
: *carry*,) having the 2d Lieutenant at its head,
ws the standard-bearer, marches by fours,
furnishes the rear guard, composed of a Cor-
l and two men, who march with drawn sabres,
lances at *a carry*,) 10 paces in rear of the 2d
oon.
wo other men, *with the carbine advanced or*
l raised, (according to the corps,) march 10
s in rear.
he Captain marches 4 paces from the left
t opposite to the standard-bearer.
his detachment having arrived where the

standard is kept, without sounding the trumpets, is there formed into line.

The Adjutant dismounts, takes the standard, and gives it to the standard-bearer.

Reception of the Standard.

As soon as the standard appears, the Captain orders the sabres to be presented; the trumpets sound *to the standard.*

After this signal has been twice repeated, the Captain orders the sabres to be carried, and breaks in the same order in which he came; the trumpets sound the *march.*

When the standard arrives, the Colonel orders the sabres to be drawn; the trumpets cease to sound, and, with the escort, take their place in line, passing behind the regiment.

The standard-bearer, accompanied by the two Sergeants, moves towards the centre of the regiment, parallel to the front, and halts before the Colonel, fronting the regiment; the Colonel then

Salute with the Standard.

When the standard is to pay honors, the s
ard-bearer salutes in the following manner, in
times:

1. At 4 paces from the person who is to b
luted, lower the lance gently to the front, ben
as near to the horizontal line as possible.

2. Raise the lance gently when the perso
luted has passed 4 paces.

Salute with the Sabre.

When the superior and other officers are t
lute, whether on horseback or on foot, at a ha
marching, they do it in four times.

1. At 4 paces from the person to be sal
raise the sabre perpendicularly, the point upw
the edge to the left, the hand opposite to and
foot from the right shoulder, the elbow 6 in
from the body.

2. Lower the blade, extending the arm to
full length, the hand in quarte, until the poin
the sabre is near the foot.

3. Raise the sabre quickly, the point upwa
as in the first time, after the person saluted
passed 4 paces.

4. Carry the sabre to the shoulder.

ARTICLE SECOND.

FORMATION OF A REGIMENT OF FIVE SQUADRONS IN COLUMN.

Order in Column by twos or by fours.

(Pl. 2, *fig. B.*) In this order, the squadrons preserve an interval of 12 paces (12 yards) between each other, equal to their interval in line.

This distance is measured from the croups of the horses of the last files of one squadron, to the heads of the horses of the first files of the next squadron.

The Colonel marches at the centre of the regiment, on the side of the guides, 25 paces from the flank of the column, having behind him a chief bugler. He moves wherever his presence may be necessary.

The Lieutenant-Colonel on the side of the guides, 12 paces from the flank of the column;

on a line with the particular guide of the lef
the 5th squadron; if the left is in front, he
cutes on the side of the guides what is preser
for the Adjutant when the right is in front.

The Quartermaster-Sergeant having the gen
guide of the right behind him, marches on
side opposite to the guides, two paces from
flank, and on a line with the first files of
column.

The Captains commanding march on the sid
the guides, and 4 paces from the flank and abr
of the centre of their squadrons.

The second Captains march on the side oppo
to the guides, 4 paces from the flank, and abr
of the centre of their squadrons.

The 1st Lieutenant of each squadron marche
the head of the 1st platoon, one pace in adva
of the first files, having the particular guide of
right on his right.

The chiefs of the other platoons march on
side of the guides, one pace from the flank of
column, and abreast of their first files; the
closers march on the side opposite to the gui
one pace from the flank, and on a line with
centre of their platoons.

They all march in a similar manner on
flanks of the column when the left is in fro
and, in this case, it is the junior 1st Lieuter
who marches in the column at the head of the
platoon of each squadron.

The particular guide, who in line is posted
the left of the squadron, marches behind the
files of the squadron; when the column is lef

front, he takes post on the left of the officer commanding the 4th platoon, one pace in front of the left file.

When the nature of the ground obliges the officers and file-closers to enter the column, the movement is made successively; the superior officers, the Captains commanding, and the chiefs of platoons, place themselves at the head; the second Captains, and the file-closers, in rear of their respective troops.

The Major marches in rear of the column; and also the Sergeant-Major.

The primitive order is resumed as soon as the nature of the ground will permit.

Order in column of Platoons.

(Pl. 3, *fig. A.*) In this order, the distance from one platoon to another, measured from the men of one front rank to those of another front rank, is equal to the front of a platoon; that is to say, it is 12 paces if the platoons are of twelve

[redacted]

The Lieutenant-Colonel marches habituall the side of the guides, 12 paces from the flan the column, and on a line with the Lieute commanding the 1st platoon of the 1st squadr

The Major marches in the direction of the l tenant-Colonel, and habitually abreast of the closers of the last platoon of the column.

The Adjutant marches behind the left fil the 1st platoon, to direct the guide of the colu he should occasionally place himself in fron this file, to satisfy himself that the guides of platoon preserve the same direction.

The Sergeant-Major marches on the side of guides, 2 paces from the flank of the column, abreast of the file-closers of the 4th platoon of 5th squadron; and, if the left is in front, he cutes on the side of the guides that which is scribed for the Adjutant when the right is in fr

The Quartermaster-Sergeant having the gen guide of the right behind him, marches on side opposite to the guides, 2 paces from the f of the column, and on a line with the front of the 1st platoon.

The Captains commanding march on the of the guides, four paces from the flank of column, and habitually abreast of the centr their squadrons.

The second Captains march on the side o site to the guides, 4 paces from the flank of column, and abreast of the centre of their sq rons.

The 1st and 2d Lieutenants march at the ce of their platoons, one pace from the front r

those who command the platoons at the head of squadrons, preserve, besides their distance, the ground necessary to enable each squadron, in wheeling into line, to maintain its interval.

The Sergeants, who are file-closers, march on the side opposite to the guides, behind the third file of their platoons.

When the column marches right in front, the particular guide of the right of each squadron marches on the right of the 1st platoon; and the particular guide of the left places himself as file-closer behind the 2d file from the left of the 4th platoon.

The post of these Sergeants is the reverse when the left is in front.

(Pl. 3, *fig. B.*) The squadron being composed of 64 files, when it is broken into sections, the 1st Lieutenant of each squadron marches at the head of the 1st section of the 1st platoon; the chiefs of the other platoons remain on the side of the guides, one pace from and on a line with the front rank of

It is the same for the Captains commandin and the second Captains.

The senior 1st Lieutenant commands the 1st d vision, the other 1st Lieutenant the 2d; they remai however, at the centre of their platoons.

All the other officers and Sergeants of each d vision are posted as prescribed in the order i column of platoons, the file-closers remaining i their places, on whatsoever side the guide ma be.

Order in close column.

(Pl. 4.) In this order, the distance from on squadron to another, which is 12 paces, (12 yards, is measured from the croup of the horses of th rear rank of one squadron, to the heads of th horses of the front rank of the next squadron.

The Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major, ar posted as in columns of platoons.

The Adjutant marches behind the left guide c the 1st squadron, on the alignment of the file closers, to superintend the direction of the marcl

The Sergeant-Major is posted as in column c platoons, and, when the left is in front, he pe forms the same duties as the Adjutant when th right is in front.

The Quartermaster-Sergeant marches on the sid opposite to the guides, as in column of platoons.

The particular guide of the left wing of the 1s squadron moves to the front on the alignment o the officers; he is replaced by the Sergeant file closer of the 4th platoon. If the left is in front

the particular guide of the right of the 5th squadron places himself on the alignment of the officers to serve as guide: he is replaced by the Sergeant file-closer of the 1st platoon.

All the officers of the squadron and the file-closers remain posted as in order of battle, except the Captains commanding, who march on the side of the guides, 4 paces from the flank, and on a line with the officers of their squadrons.

Compliments by Cavalry under Review.

The regiment being in line, the Captains one pace in advance of the centre of their companies, the Lieutenants commanding platoons one pace in advance of the centre of their platoons, the Colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Prepare for review.*
3. *Rear rank, open order.*
4. March.

[redacted]

geant-Major, are on the right of the front rank c the regiment.

The Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, an Adjutant, are posted as in order of battle.

The music is formed at the same time in on rank on the right of the regiment, and ten pace from it.

After the ranks are opened, the Colonel com mands:

1. *Attention.*
2. DRAW—SABRE.

In this parade order, the regiment awaits th approach of the personage who is to review it; fo whose guide a camp-color will have been place eighty or one hundred and fifty paces in front o the centre, according to the extent of the line an the plain in front of it.

When the reviewing personage is midway be tween the camp-color and the Colonel, the latte turns his horse to the right-about on his ground and commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Present*—SABRE.

And resumes immediately his proper front. Th officers all salute.

When the reviewing personage, who has halte until the proper compliments are paid, advances the Colonel brings his sabre to *a carry*, turn about as before to the line, and commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Carry*—SABRE.

When the whole line remains perfectly steady, except the Colonel, who resumes his proper front.

The reviewing personage now turns off to the right of the regiment, passes thence, in front of all the officers, to the left, around the left, and behind the rank of file-closers, to the right again. While he is passing around the regiment, no matter what his rank, the music will play; and when he turns off to take his station near the camp-color, the music will cease.

When the music ceases, the Colonel turns about, and commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Rear rank, close order.*
3. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, all the officers from the rank of file-closers return to their position in that rank.

The reviewing personage having taken a position near the camp-color, previously placed at a

Surgeon, are in one rank, in the order in whic they are named, 4 paces in rear of the last div sion.

The Colonel is 6 paces in front of the Captai of the leading company.

The Lieutenant-Colonel on a line with the fir company, 6 paces from the flank opposito to th guide.

The Major on a line with the last company, paces from the side opposite to the guide.

The Adjutant on a line with the second con pany, 6 paces from the flank opposite to th guide.

The Serjeant-Major on a line with the con pany next to the rear, 6 paces from the flank o posite to the guide.

Captains, 2 paces in advance of the centre c their companies.

Chiefs of platoons, 2 paces in advance of th centre of their platoons.

Officers of the rank of file-closers, on the sid opposite to the guide, on a line with the chiefs c platoons.

The column is then put in march, at a wall with the guide on the side next to the reviewin personage.

The column first passes at a walk, and afte wards, if required, at a trot.

The regiments take, in marching, intervals c about 40 paces from each other.

When the head of the column arrives within 5 paces of the reviewing personage, the music con mences to play.

The band having passed, the chief musician causes it to wheel out of the column and take position opposite to the reviewing personage; the music continues to play, until the last company has passed, when it ceases, and follows in the rear.

Passing at a walk, the Colonel and all the officers salute with the sabre as they successively arrive within six paces of the reviewing personage, turning the heads towards him.

The standard does not salute, except to the President or Vice-President of the United States, Governors of States, Heads of Departments, or the Commander-in-Chief; when the trumpets are to flourish in passing, the band ceases playing, and resumes the same air or march when the flourishes have ceased.

The guides and the men keep the head well to the front in passing in review.

Form and course of Inspection.

[redacted]

12 paces, and the non-commissioned officers in one rank, 6 paces, in advance, along the whole front of their respective troops, in the order of rank, the highest on the right, and the lowest on the left; the trumpeters of each company, at the same time, take post on the alignment of the front rank, 6 paces from the right; and the farriers in the rear on the alignment of the rear rank.

Seeing the last order in a train of execution, the Colonel commands: 1. *Field and staff.* 2. *To the front*—MARCH. The commissioned officers thus designated, form themselves in one rank, 12 paces in front of the standards, in the following order, beginning on the right: Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, Adjutant, Quartermaster, Surgeon, and Assistant Surgeon. The non-commissioned staff in a similar manner, 6 paces in rear of the preceding rank. The band is formed in one rank, 10 paces in rear of the column, the chief musician 4 paces in front of it.

The Colonel now takes post on the right of the Lieutenant-Colonel; but such of the field officers as may be superior in rank to the Inspector, do not take post as above.

The inspection commences in front. After inspecting the dress and general appearance of the field and commissioned staff, the Inspector, accompanied by these officers, passes down the column, looking at every rank, in front and in rear, with a view to the same objects. He afterwards, in a like manner, passes and inspects the arms; as he successively approaches each com-

pany for this purpose, its Captain commands: 1. *Attention.* 2. *Inspection—(of)* ARMS, which is executed as prescribed No. 405.

The Inspector then dismounts with the field and commissioned staff, for the purpose of inspecting horse furniture, and valises, preparatory to which, the Colonel causes the column to dismount. The men being then in the position of *stand to horse*, the Colonel commands: REST, for the whole column; when the Inspector proceeds to make a minute inspection of the several ranks, in succession, commencing in front.

On approaching the non-commissioned staff and the band, the Adjutant gives the necessary orders for the inspection of boxes and valises; and in a like manner as to the standard-bearers. To enable the latter to display their valises, after dismounting, the standards are planted firm in the ground. This division being inspected, the Adjutant may direct the standard-bearers to link and to disperse, until the standards are to be escorted back

officers, noticing, in passing, the tools, &c., of tl farriers, and the trumpets of the musicians.

As the Inspector passes each company, th Captain orders the valises to be repacked and r strapped, and the men to file off to their tents (quarters, except the company which is to esco the standards, which awaits the orders of the C lonel.

In an extensive column, some of the rearmo companies, when dismounted, after the inspectic of dress, general appearance, horses and arms, ma be permitted to *link*, awaiting the approach of tl Inspector. In this case, such companies resun the position above supposed, before the minute i spection.

ARTICLE THIRD.

DUTIES OF INSTRUCTORS.

The Colonel is responsible for the instructic of the regiment, and he shall not change, und any pretext, the dispositions contained in th book.

He will be present, as often as his other duti permit, at the theoretical and practical instruction and especially at that of the officers assembled t gether.

The Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major, are esp cially charged with the supervision of the instru tion of their respective wings.

Individual instruction being the basis of the instruction of squadrons, on which that of a regiment depends, and the first principles having the greatest influence upon this individual instruction, the classes of recruits should be watched with the greatest care.

The instructors place themselves habitually at such a distance that they can see their whole troop at a glance, and make themselves distinctly heard by it. They leave their place as seldom as possible, and only to make the corrections which are indispensable in the position of the men and the execution of the movements.

They repeat, in a few clear and precise words, the explanations which have not been well understood; and, not to overburden the memory of the men, they always use the same terms to demonstrate the same principles.

They should often join example to precept, should keep up the attention of the men by an animated tone, and pass to another movement as

ARTICLE FOURTH.

DIVISION, ORDER, AND PROGRESSION OF INSTRU-TION.

As instruction cannot be established on a sol basis without joining theory to practice, there in each regiment a theoretical instruction, ind pendent of the exercises in the field.

From the 1st of November to the 1st of Ma the Colonel assembles the officers at least twice week, for the theory of the different parts of the instruction.

The Major and Adjutant assemble, in a lik manner, the Sergeants and Corporals.

From the 1st of May to the 1st of Novembe these theoretical exercises occur once a week f all, and oftener if necessary.

The practical instruction is divided into *instru tion on foot* and *instruction mounted.*

The *instruction on foot,* as well as the *instru tion mounted,* includes the *school of the troope* the *school of the platoon,* and the *school of t squadron.*

The *school of the trooper* is divided into fo lessons, and each lesson into two parts.

The *school of the platoon* is divided into fo articles.

The *school of the squadron* is divided into fo articles.

Instruction.

Each lesson lasts one hour and a half, witho including the rests.

When the weather is bad, the men are exercised in the riding-house. They are conducted to the riding-ground whenever the weather will permit.

The horses of the Orderly Sergeants, and Trumpeters, cannot be excused on any pretext from participating in the different classes of instruction.

The horses which have not been trained, are sent out with a snaffle bridle at least three times a week; and, as far as possible, they are all saddled and ridden.

The Colonel causes the squadrons, divisions, and platoons, to be commanded by all the officers in turn, in order to satisfy himself of their instruction, and to instruct those who are not already sufficiently instructed.

During the summer, and until the end of October, the regiment is exercised alternately at the evolutions and in the details of the service in war. For this purpose, whenever it is practicable, the

occasionally, in the different evolutions, in ord
judge of the progress of their instruction.
should also require the other officers to exerci
command superior to that of their grades, w
the instruction is sufficiently advanced.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

GRADATION OF INSTRUCTION.

Recruits.

The recruit commences his instruction on
The first week after his arrival at the regime
employed exclusively in instructing him in all
details of discipline, police, and interior ser
and in those relating to his dress and the groon
of his horse.

He is taught to mount without saddle, on
sides of the horse.

He is taught the name and use of the princ
parts of the arms and equipments, and the ma
of keeping them clean; the manner of rolling
cloak, of folding the effects, and of placing t
in the valise.

These different instructions are given by
Corporal of the squad, under the superintend
of the Sergeant and officer of the platoon.

At the end of this week, the recruit comme
the first lesson on foot; he continues to be instru
in the above-mentioned details.

The recruits are drilled on foot twice a day, when possible, and an hour and a half each time. Half an hour of this time is employed in teaching them the duties of guards.

At the end of six weeks or two months at most, the recruits should be able to mount the quarter guard, and, consequently, they should have commenced the fourth lesson on foot.

Before the recruit mounts guard, he learns the different parts of a complete equipment, and the means of preserving it; and, also, the manner of saddling, bridling, unsaddling, and unbridling, and of packing his effects on the horse.

After he has mounted his first guard, his instruction on horseback is commenced, care being taken to give him a gentle and well-trained horse.

Recapitulation of the time necessary to instruct a trooper to the school of the platoon mounted, inclusive.

[redacted]

School of the Platoon.

NOTE.—As the *school of the platoon dismount* should progress conjointly with that of the *troop mounted*, the number of lessons will be such may be judged necessary.

MOUNTED.

School of the Trooper.

1st lesson	1st part,	5 lessons	20 lessons	
	2d "	15 "		
2d "	1st part,	20 "	40 "	
	2d "	20 "		
3d "	1st part,	15 "	30 "	
	2d "	15 "		
4th "	1st part,	15 "	30 "	
	2d "	15 "		
		Total,	120 lessons.	

School of the Platoon.

1st article,	- - -	15 lessons.
2d "	- - -	15 "
3d "	- - -	15 "
4th "	- - -	15 "
	Total,	60 lessons.

It results from this gradation, that the troop after 180 lessons or days of instruction, should able to enter the *school of the squadron.*

Corporals.

The Corporals should be capable of executing all the lessons mounted and dismounted, and should be qualified to teach at least the two first lessons dismounted, and the first lesson mounted.

Their theoretical instruction should include, in addition to these lessons, all the details relative to the functions of their grade in the interior service, both in garrison and in campaign.

The Colonel selects, in each squadron, a certain number of privates, who may be admitted to the theoretical instruction of the Corporals.

Sergeants.

The Sergeants should be capable of executing, dismounted and mounted, all that is prescribed by this book; and should be able to teach the lessons of the *school of the trooper*. They should likewise know all the details of the service, so as to have

Officers.

y officer, from the Colonel to the 2d Lieu-
should be able to command according to
ık. No one will be considered fully in-
l, unless he can also explain and execute all
contained in this book.
theory of the officers should include this
ıd all the regulations which prescribe their
in their different positions, either in peace

y officer who joins the regiment for the first
nust be examined on his theoretical and
ıl instruction by the Colonel.
ıe faults committed on drill by an officer of
nk whatsoever, arise from negligence or
' instruction, the commandant of the regi-
hall cause him to be immediately replaced.
ıe Colonel thinks proper, he may excuse
ıe theory, every other time, those officers
nstruction is completed.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

:UCTION TO MOUNT WITHOUT SADDLE, TO
'K UP, TO SADDLE, AND TO UNSADDLE.

Manner of Vaulting.

the mane with the left hand, hold the
the snaffle in the right hand, and place it

on the withers, the thumb to the left, the fingers to the right; raise yourself lightly on the two wrists, the body straight; pass the right leg extended, over the croup of the horse, without touching him, and seat yourself gently on horseback.

To dismount, pass the left rein of the snaffle into the right hand; place this hand on the withers; seize the mane with the left hand, raise yourself gently on the two wrists; pass the right leg extended over the croup of the horse, without touching him; bring the right thigh near the left, the body straight, and come to the ground lightly on the toes, bending the knees a little.

Manner of packing up the Effects.

The uniform pantaloons, folded the length of the valise, should be well spread out in the bottom.

The white pantaloons, folded in the same manner, placed on the uniform pantaloons.

The shirts unfolded are laid on the white

The stable frock rolled the length of the cloak in the forage-sack.

The things used in grooming, the brushes grease-box, and other cleaning utensils, in th holster-pouch.

Manner of rolling the Cloak.

The cloak being entirely unfolded, the sleeve are laid flat and extended parallel to the two fron edges of the cloak; each one is then turned u and folded near the elbow, so as to give a length c 3 feet 6 inches from one elbow to the other, th middle of the cloak remaining uncovered. Th cape is then turned down over the sleeves, in suc a manner that the front edges may exactly cove those of the cloak.

The lower extremity of the cloak is turned u about ten inches; the skirts are likewise turne towards each other, so that they may touch th fold of the sleeves, and that being folded a secon time upon themselves, they may give to the cloa the form of a rectangle; the lower extremity c the cloak is then turned up about 7 inches, and i is rolled as tightly as possible, commencing at th collar and pressing the knee upon it as it is rollec to hold it. The part of the cloak which is rolle is then introduced into the sort of pocket forme by the part which was turned back.

Manner of adjusting a Saddle.

HEAVY CAVALRY.

The saddle should be placed on the horse without a blanket, in order to see clearly whether its shape agrees with that of his back.

In order that the saddle may be well placed, it is necessary that the point of the bow should be three fingers in rear of the point of the shoulder; that the gullet leave sufficient room on the withers and loins to permit the hand to be passed easily between these

LIGHT CAVALRY.

The saddle should be laid on the horse without a blanket, in order to see clearly whether its shape agrees with that of his back.

In order that the saddle may be well placed, it is necessary that the front end of the bars should be three fingers in rear of the point of the shoulder; that the bows be sufficiently elevated above the withers and loins to allow the fist to be passed under the rear

the back. The breast-strap should be placed above the point of the shoulders, so as not to interfere with their movements, and the crupper should not be stretched for fear of wounding the horse under the tail.

their upper edge an back, and that they be at least two fin breadth from the l bone. The breast-s should be placed a the point of the sl ders, so as not to i fere with their n ment. The leat heart should be in middle of the breast, the crupper should be stretched for fea wounding the horse der the tail.

To attach the stirrups to the saddle run stirrup-leather through the eye of the stirrup, it through the loop, and draw it up until the touches the eye of the stirrup: then, holding stirrup-leather in such a manner that the bu may be turned towards the horse, run it thro the hole or staple in the saddle from above, draw it down; fasten it at the proper length means of the buckle, run it through the loop w is under the buckle, and pass the end twice thro the same loop.

When the stirrup is arranged in this man and hangs naturally, the buckle will be on the side next the horse.

gently on the horse's back, bringing it from the direction of his croup, in order not to frighten him, and place it a little in rear that the crupper may be put on without drawing it back. Let down the girths and crupper, step behind the horse, seize the tail with the left hand, and twist the hair around the dock with the right hand, which then seizes the crupper and passes the tail through it, taking care that none of the hair remains under it, which would hurt the horse.

Step to the right side of the horse to let down the right stirrup, return to the left side, raise up the saddle, carry it forward, taking care that the blanket is smooth, and that it does not compress the withers, which is avoided by raising it up over this part; see that there are no straps caught under the saddle;

may be put on wit
drawing it back.
down the girth, le
strap, and crupper;
behind the horse,
the tail with the left h
and twist the hair ar
the dock with the ri
which then seizes
crupper and passes
tail through it, ta
care that none of the
remains under it, w
would hurt the hors

Step to the right
of the horse, and, sei
the saddle at the ca
with the left hand,
at the pommel with
right hand, raise it
carry it forward, wit
moving the blanket;
at the same time
there are no straps ca
under the saddle; p
the girth flat, and pa
through the loop of
false martingale; retur
the left side by the h
of the horse; run the
hand between the wit
and the blanket; rais
up a little so that it

yond the schabraque. Place the pistol in the holster in front of the cloak, and fasten the strap in the ring of the butt. Place the hatchet in its case, and turn down the front of the schabraque.

Extend the right and left packing-straps upon the croup; place the wallet flat upon the pillion; lay the middle packing-strap over the wallet; place the valise with the buckles towards the saddle; fasten it tightly with this strap; fasten the wallet and valise together with the side-straps; then attach the forage cord, rolled and twisted into a circle, to the left pack-strap, under the schabraque; in the same manner, attach the watering bridle on the right side; see that there is no fold in the valise, and that it lays flat.

When nose-bags are used, they will be attach-

straps, fasten the on the cloak and forage- in such a manner tha ends shall not projec yond the schabra Place the pistol in holster inside of cloak, and fasten strap in the ring of butt. Place the hat in its case, turn dow front of the schabra and pass the gun- through its hole.

Extend the right left packing-straps u the croup; place wallet flat against cantle; lay the mi packing-strap over wallet; place the v with the buckles tow the saddle; faste tightly to the peak this strap; fasten wallet and valise toge with the side-str then attach the fo cord, rolled and twi into a circle, on the side, under the s braque; in the s manner, attach the

ed to the pommel, on the off side.

tering bridle on the right side to the straps which are fixed to the saddle for that purpose; see that there is no fold in the valise.

Fasten the lock-cover to the cloak-strap on the right side, the buckles against the schabraque.

When blankets are used instead of schabraques, they will be folded twice, with the edges placed on the off side.

To have the effects well packed, the three straps must be tightly buckled, and must come up straight 3 inches from each other; the three buckles on the same line in the middle of the valise; the valise and wallet square, so that both can be seen from behind. (*Light cavalry*, the wallet placed in such a manner that it cannot be seen

If the horse is properly bridled, the buckles of the cheek-piece, and of the throat-strap, on the right side, will be at the same height, and those of the cheek-piece, throat-strap, and snaffle, on the left side, will form a kind of crow's foot; the throat-strap will not be so tight as to impede the respiration; the cheek-pieces will be in rear of the temples, and the snaffle-bit will be above the curb-bit.

Manner of Unbridling.

Unhook the curb, unbuckle the nose-band, then the throat-strap, unbutton the halter, unroll the halter-strap, and fasten the horse to the rack until he is unsaddled; bring the reins of the snaffle and curb-bridle on the top of the head, pass them over the ears, let them fall into the bend of the left arm; take off the bridle from the horse's head, beginning with the right ear; make two turns around the bridle, with the reins below the front piece,

hatchet out of the holsters; take off the for cord and watering-bridle; unbuckle the surci and take off the schabraque, or blanket; do the schabraque or blanket; lay all the effect it, roll them up in it, and fasten them with surcingle.

The trooper then rolls up all the straps, and saddles in the prescribed manner.

Manner of Unsaddling.

HEAVY CAVALRY.

Strap up the stirrups, unbuckle the breast-strap, the surcingle, the first girth which is freed from the loop, then the second; carry the saddle a little back to free the tail from the crupper; raise the saddle, passing the left arm along the gullet; take the girths in the right hand to put them on the saddle if they are clean; if not, they will be wiped before being put up; take off the blanket, double it with the wet side inwards, lay it on the saddle and fasten it there by

LIGHT CAVALRY

Unbuckle the br strap, pass the end through the holster-s to hold it up. Unbu the girth; step to right side, free the g from the loop of the martingale; turn up girth and breast-stra they are clean, an not, after having w them; then throw the right stirrup, c the saddle a little bac free the tail from crupper, throw over left stirrup and take the saddle with hands, the left hand of the pommel, the r

cheek-piece through. The *eyes of the hook* serves to hold the hook or S of the curb. *banquet and tongue of the banquet* serve to the mouth-piece to the branches. The *bar of banquet* serves to strengthen the branch, and *ring eye* is to hold the rings for the reins.

The object of the *cross-bar* is to strengthen bit, and to prevent the branches from hooking reins of the other horses.

(*Fig. B.*) The *curb* is composed of *links* and *rings* (2); the *links* act upon the ho chin, and the *rings* serve to fasten the curb to *S* and the hook; they are three in number. on the side of the hook, and one on the sid the S.

The *S* serves to fasten the curb to the bit, the *hook* to hook the curb.

The *bosses* (17) are ornaments to cover the ceaux; there are holes in them by which the rivetted to the branches.

(*Fig. C.*) The *snaffle-bit* is composed of pieces of iron:

The *right side* (1).

The *left side* (2).

The *uniting ring* (3).

The *rings* (4), to receive the cheek-pieces reins.

(*Fig. D.*) The *bit of the watering-bridle* is posed of four pieces of iron:

The *right side* (1).

The *left side* (2).

Two *rings with wings* (3), to receive the and cheek-pieces.

To bit the horse properly, it is necessary to understand:

1st. The effects of the bit.

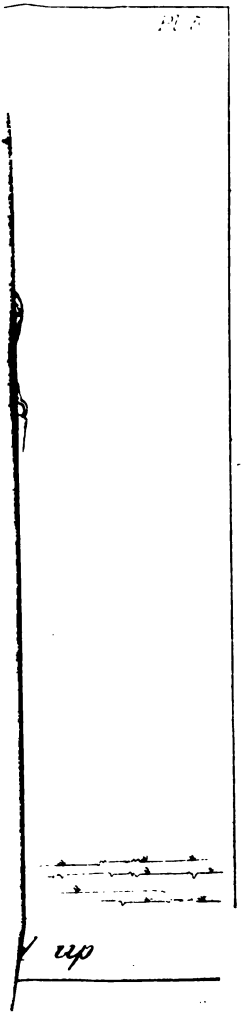
2d. The horse's mouth.

3d. The conformation of the horse.

The bit is *medium*, (*fig. E.*) when the branches (1) are *straight*, that is, when the eye of the ring is in the prolongation of the line passing through the centre of the fonceaux and the eye of the cheek-piece; and when the mouth-piece is *mean*, that is with the barrel (2) large and rising, and the crook not much elevated.

The bit is *mild* (*fig. F.*) when the branches (1) are short and the eye of the ring in rear of the line; and when the mouth-piece is *straight*, that is, when the barrel (2) is large near the branches, slopes upwards a little, and is almost without crook.

The bit is *severe* (*fig. G.*) when the branches (1) are long, with the eye of the ring in front of the line; and when the mouth-piece is *powerful*, that


up

effect on the bars, and pressing on them in such a manner as to cause pain.

When a horse has sensitive bars, a thick tongue, and the canal too small to hold it conveniently, he should have a *medium* bit (*fig. E, No.* 2), that the tongue, having a little liberty, the bit may press at the same time on the bars and tongue, without causing inconvenience. A straight bit, in such a mouth, would deprive the tongue of its liberty, and would bear entirely upon that part which is the least sensitive; the mouth would be incommoded, the horse would bear upon the hand, and would resist.

When a horse has low, round, and fleshy bars, he should have a *severe* bit (*fig. G, No.* 2), because bars of this kind possessing little sensibility, can only acquire it from the action of the bit, which presses upon them.

When a horse has too large a mouth, he should have a bit with long branches.

When the horse has a small mouth, he should

his breast, he should have short branches (*fig.* *No.* 1); if at the same time his mouth is not sensitive, which is not uncommon, he must a severe mouth-piece (*fig. G, No.* 2).

Horses which are lower before than behind rarely well upon the haunches; they feel the c weight which the croup throws on the shoul want confidence in their legs, and seek the a the bit. They generally have a bad mouth, bear upon the hand They should have a *sever* with *powerful* branches (*fig. G, Nos.* 1 *and* When the mouth is very sensitive, which is with this kind of horses, a straight mouth-p (*fig. F, No.* 2) is arranged with powerful bran (*fig. G, No.* 1). This mouth-piece moderates effect of the branches.

Horses which are lower behind than before erally have a fine neck and shoulders; but t proportions show little strength in the hinder p They are light in their fore-parts, and apt to r they should have short and mild branches (*fig* *No.* 1).

The bit should bear upon the bars one fin breadth above the lower tusks; if it bore hig it would wrinkle the lips and hurt the bone of bar, which is sharper there; lower down, it w touch the upper tusk. In no case should the of the mouth-piece touch the palate.

The bit should be neither wide nor narrow the first case, it becomes displaced and does not in the second case, it compresses and wounds mouth, and may cause the horse to contract

habit of seizing the branches with his lips, or of taking one of them between his teeth.

The curb should be arranged so as to produce its effect upon the chin, and not to compress it when the bridle hand does not act. It should be neither long nor short; in the first case, it would permit the bit to swing, which would destroy its effect; in the second case, it would restrain the horse too much, and lead him to resist.

When young horses are bridled for the first time, a piece of leather or felt may be placed between the curb and chin, as their chins are often very sensitive. These means are no longer used after they have become accustomed to the effect of the bit.

A bit which is well adjusted should act upon all parts of the mouth, according to their sensibility.

Horses resist the bit when it causes pain; the most sensitive are the most impatient: when the bit hurts them, they rush forward to escape the pain, which they imagine to be a punishment. The

regiment should have a particular bit, they are nished of three different patterns: there is one-s of *mild bits*, four-sixths of *medium bits*, and sixth of *severe* bits.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.

MANNER OF TRAINING YOUNG HORSES.

The remount horses are not mounted imm ately after their arrival at the regiment; they merely led out by men mounted on trained ses; in winter, the warmest part of the da chosen for this exercise. They must be led so times on the right and sometimes on the side.

When the horses have perfectly recovered f the fatigues of the journey, they are ridden ou

They move always at a walk, the men me requiring their horses to follow those which pre in the column.

The horses being thus habituated to carry weight of a man, they are taught in the stable suffer themselves to be saddled, to have the taken up, the shoe struck, &c.; observing alw if the horse objects, to make use of gentle m to remove his fears.

It should be borne in mind that nothing n be required of young horses beyond their stren and that punishment is to be resorted to onl

the last extremity, and when well assured that the faults arise from viciousness and not from ignorance.

The horses should be gentle to mount, should march on a straight line and circular line at all paces, should back, make a few side steps to the right and left, suffer pressure in the ranks, leap the ditch and bar, and should not be alarmed at the noise of arms and drums, or the waving of standards and the flags of lances.

To avoid repetition, this article presents only those details which regard the horse, and that which is prescribed in the *schools of the trooper and platoon* is conformed to for the commands and execution of all the movements, observing to follow the progression of these *schools* from point to point, but always with a view to the instruction of the horse.

FIRST LESSON.

The horses saddled, and with snaffle bridles, are placed in one rank three paces from each other.

The lesson in mounting is given to each horse separately, the instructor holding him by the reins of the snaffle; the trooper caresses the horse, on coming up to him, puts his foot carefully in the stirrup, raises himself without abruptness, seats himself in the saddle, and caresses the horse again; he pauses longer on the stirrup in proportion as the horse becomes more calm, and he mounts and

essively on the right and left side,
ıorse more submissive.
e horse the effect of the reins, they
ened without abruptness, but freely,
ve no doubt of what is required of

ıim the effect of the legs, the trooper
ıtches, one in each hand; they must
ant wood, sufficiently long to reach the
.d the girths, just where the legs close.
are closed gradually, and if the horse
oey, the switches are used, the force of
being increased progressively, until he
move off at the sole pressure of the legs.
ches are afterwards used only when he

.ke the horse turn, open freely the rein on
toward which he is to turn, and close the
the same side; if he does not obey the
of the leg, use the switch on that side;
ıe movement is nearly finished, diminish
:t of the rein and leg, sustaining him with
›site rein and leg.
ıe commencement, the horse is made to
large arcs, and he is brought by degrees
upon the arcs prescribed in the first lesson.
ı all that is above prescribed is perfectly
›od, the instruction commences.
instruction is not given at a halt, as is re-
ı the first lesson of the school of the trooper,
march in column is performed on the track,
ə second part of that lesson; the instructor
trained horse at the head, and the men

preserve an interval of three paces, that they may conduct their horses more easily.

The troopers should, at first, preserve great suppleness in their position, and pliancy in their movements, that they may not discourage the horses, already annoyed by a weight to which they are not accustomed. The horses should not yet be required to march very straight; it is sufficient that they are made acquainted with the reins and legs by bringing them back to the line when they are too far from it, and by using the means prescribed for the passage of corners.

This first instruction is given at a walk, to render it easier to the horse.

It is especially in the execution of the *right wheel, left wheel, right about wheel,* and *left about wheel,* that the troopers should use the reins and their legs with precision, in order that the horse may become well acquainted with them.

To make the horse back, the instructor having dismounted, places himself in front of the horse,

stirs, the trooper mounts and dismounts wi
his being held by the instructor. If the h
still unquiet, the instructor holds him again
he becomes calm, seeking to give him confid
and being very careful not to ill-use him, w
would only render him more restive.

After a few days' instruction, the hors
taught to hold himself straight, and more prec
is exacted in the passage of the corners, a
as in all the movements and changes of direct
but always at a walk.

The trooper begins to lessen the movemen
the reins a little, and to make less use of
switches, that the horse may become more
more accustomed to obey the *aids* alone.

When the horse has learned to hold hin
straight, and when he obeys the hands and
tolerably, the instructor causes him to take a
derate trot; but he is not kept long at
pace.

At a trot, the same precision is not at firs
quired in the position and movements of the h
as at a walk; it is acquired by degrees.

The horses are practised in backing w
mounted; the troopers should act with great
tleness, contenting themselves at the comme
ment with making the horse take two or t
steps to the rear, without requiring him to l
straight.

Whenever a horse has obeyed, the hand sh
be held lightly, and he should be caressed.

they should have the position described in N
327.

The horses are made to execute the *right whe*
left wheel, *right-about wheel*, and *left-about whe*
and they are thus confirmed in their knowledge
the reins and legs.

At the end of the lessons, the horses being mo
calm and obedient, are made to pass successivel
from the head to the foot of the column, which
done with great care, and those which leave th
track in spite of all precautions, are brought bac
to it with great gentleness.

This lesson is repeated, the horses being take
indiscriminately from the centre of the column.

The *trot* is not yet commenced from a halt, n
are the horses halted when moving at that pace.

When the horses trot well, the pace is increase
but only for one or two turns at the most.

They then take one or two turns at a gallo
merely to give them a first knowledge of this gai
to try their strength, and to increase their suppl
ness, without requiring them to start correctly.

Young horses are apt to run away in starting
a gallop; the troopers should endeavor to cal
them, and should especially avoid exciting the
too much.

Finally, they are taught to take a few side step
as it is prescribed No. 342.

This exercise, being difficult for the horse, r
quires great mildness and patience on the part
the instructor; a few movements of the shoulde
to the right and left, and one or two side steps, a
sufficient *for the first time.*

MOUNTED

arl

Fig. C.

ing-Carbine

Manner of accustoming the Horses to leap the Ditch and the Bar.

At the end of the lesson, and before the horses return to the stable, they are practised in leaping the ditch and the bar.

This instruction demands many precautions and great care. The ditch is leaped before the bar, which is more difficult.

At the commencement, the ditch should be narrow and not deep, and the bar should be quite low.

The horses are always led at first, care being taken to put at their head a horse already used to this exercise.

To prevent the horse from stopping short, as it often happens, he is made to pass by the side of the ditch, and over the bar, which has been let down, in order that he may see beforehand the obstacles which he is to leap.

After these precautions have been taken, the trooper holds the end of the bridle-reins in the right hand, and runs to the ditch or bar, which he leaps the first; the instructor follows the horse, shows him the whip, and cracks it at the same time, to make him follow; the trooper caresses him after he has leaped.

If the horse refuses, the instructor forces him with the whip, using great patience, but never suffering him to return to the stable until he has leaped.

The horses should leap only once, or at most,

Pl 13.

DISMOUNTED

by platoon, the troopers should preserve sufficient space, taking care not to close; they should relax the thighs and legs, require little from their horses, and calm those which are excited by *stopping* and *slackening the bridle.*

When the horses are calm and march quietly, the troopers approach boot to boot, without, however, pressing each other, and it is not until then, that more exactness is observed in the distances, directions, and alignments.

The horses which suffer most from pressure, are placed on the flanks, and they are taken gradually towards the centre, where the pressure is more felt.

In the march in column and in line, attention is paid to the gaits, to render them equal and regular: without changing the formation too often, until the horses are perfectly trained.

Wheeling by platoon is practised; but these movements are frequently to be interrupted by direct marches to calm those horses to which the

by platoon, but not long at a time; no other m ments are executed at this pace.

The young horses are not practised at charge.

On the last day of their instruction they mounted with arms and baggage; should horse be rendered uneasy by the valise, and and resist, he is separated from the troop, an accustomed by degrees to the valise by moun him apart, and by letting him stand packed in stable an hour or two each day.

When the horses are sufficiently trained, some weeks before they enter the squadron, are practised in the different formations of *school of the platoon*, at the quick paces, the g being used with great moderation.

Manner of accustoming young horses to firing, military noises.

A few trained horses accustomed to the fi are mounted with the young horses; towards end of the lesson, the troopers who mount former separate themselves a few paces from others and fire pistols, while the others cont to march on the track; the troopers taking ca quiet and caress those which are excited or fri ened.

This method is continued during some the troopers approaching nearer and nearer, finally firing inside of the square; they fire a wards when returning to the quarters, at firs rear of the column, then near the centre, ar

last at the head, facing it at the distance of a few paces.

There will be an interval between the shots at first, and they will be fired more frequently in proportion as the horses become more calm, taking care not to burn them with the grains of powder.

When the young horses are somewhat accustomed to the noise of arms, the troopers who ride them having loaded their pistols between the lessons, fire one after another at a signal from the instructor.

This lesson should be given with care, the firing being stopped when the horses become excited; after they have become more calm, the shots are repeated with shorter intervals. The carbines are afterwards used.

Should there be any horses so restive as to throw the others habitually into disorder, they must be sent back to the stable; they are then taken out separately, every morning and evening, to accustom them to the noise of arms. For this

side towards which the horse kicks, in or l
oppose *the shoulders to the haunches.*

When a horse intends to kick up while i
tion, it may be perceived from the slackenir
the pace of his fore-legs. In the same manne
intention to rear may be known, by the slack
of his hind-legs.

If the horses have resisted both gentle n
and punishment, recourse is had to the longe.

Lesson of the longe.

This lesson requires great caution, in order
to injure the horse in trying to subdue him
lesson should last but half an hour, or three-
ters at most, and there should be frequent rep

The cavesson serves to moderate the pace o
horse, and to bring him near the centre when
in the ring. It likewise serves to drive him
it, by shaking the longe. It may also be us
repress his faults.

With the whip, the pace of the horse is inc
ed, he is driven from the centre, and he is
rected.

The instructor uses the whip and the cave
alternately, to overcome the resistance of the h
but he is very careful not to use both at once
to use them improperly, the abuse of the cave
inclining the horse to resist, and throwing hi
his haunches; that of the whip, tending to
courage him and make him restive.

The longe should be held so long as not to

the horse by forcing him to move on too small a circle.

The horse should have a watering-bridle, and the cavesson should be arranged in such a manner as not to impede the respiration.

An instructor and an assistant are necessary to give this lesson; the assistant holds the longe and places himself at the centre. To start the horse upon the ring, the instructor leads him by the inner rein, holding the whip behind himself with the other hand; he walks with the horse as long as necessary; in proportion as the horse moves with more confidence, he separates from him, holding the longe in the right hand (when moving to the right) and the whip in the left hand, until he is at an equal distance from the horse and the person who holds the longe. He follows the movements of the horse constantly, and uses the longe, or the whip, as may be necessary, to keep him on the ring, or to maintain the pace.

If the horse stops short when the instructor

R DISMOUNTED

nd Part.

nnes

ig. B.

Cast About.

troop, relatively to the one who is behind him in the rear rank.

FILE-CLOSER is an officer or Sergeant posted behind the rear rank.

FRONT is the direction perpendicular to the alignment of a troop and before it, either in column or in line.

CENTRE is the middle of a troop.

WINGS, are the two grand divisions into which any body of men is divided, when in line.

FLANK is the right or left side of a column, or line.

INTERVAL is the vacant space between two troops, or between the fractions of a troop in line. It refers more particularly to the space which the squadrons of a regiment in line should preserve between each other.

This interval is 12 paces (12 yards,) measured from the knees of the Sergeant (not counted in the rank) on the left of a squadron, to the knees of the Sergeant on the right of the squadron which follows in order of battle.

On foot, it is measured from the elbows of the same Sergeants.

DISTANCE is the vacant space from one troop to another in column, or between the ranks of a troop, either in line or in column.

The distance between the open ranks, when mounted, is 6 yards, measured from the croup of the horses of the front rank to the head of the horses of the rear rank; on foot, this distance is six paces.

When the ranks are closed, the distance, if

Pl 14.

-R DISMOUNTED

flanks. There will be a difference, however, according to the corps, and the manner in which the regiment is mounted; commandants of corps should satisfy themselves of it, by causing the front of their squadrons to be measured.

ALIGNMENT is the placing of men, or troops, on the same line. There are two kinds: *individual alignment*, and *alignment by troop*.

Individual alignment is when men are placed abreast of each other, in a parallel direction, and without one being in front or in rear of another.

Alignment by troop is when a troop places itself on the prolongation of a line already formed.

Every troop which is to form and align itself on another, halts on a line with the file-closers, parallel to the line of formation, to place itself afterwards on the alignment of the troop which is already formed.

The commandant of a troop places himself, to align it, on the side indicated by the command; it is the same if the troop which he commands serves as base of alignment to another troop. But the commander of a troop which aligns itself on another, moves to the opposite side to align it.

A PLATOON is composed habitually of 12 files; it may also be increased to 16; in that case, it is divided into 2 sections.

A DIVISION is composed of 2 platoons.

A SQUADRON is composed of 2 divisions, or 4 platoons.

A REGIMENT IN ORDER OF BATTLE (OR LINE) is composed of its squadrons disposed on the same *line, with* their intervals; it is in NATURAL ORDER

Pl. 15.

R DISMOUNTED

2nd Part

g

Fig, B.

or in column, is to march; or else to mark the right and left of a line.

INTERMEDIATE POINTS are those taken between the fixed points. They are used to preserve the desired direction during the march, or to ensure the rectitude of the formation of the lines.

GENERAL GUIDES are the two Sergeants who, in the formation of a regiment, mark the points where the right and the left are to rest.

They are selected in the first and last squadrons, and are under the orders of the Adjutant and Sergeant-Major, for the tracing of lines.

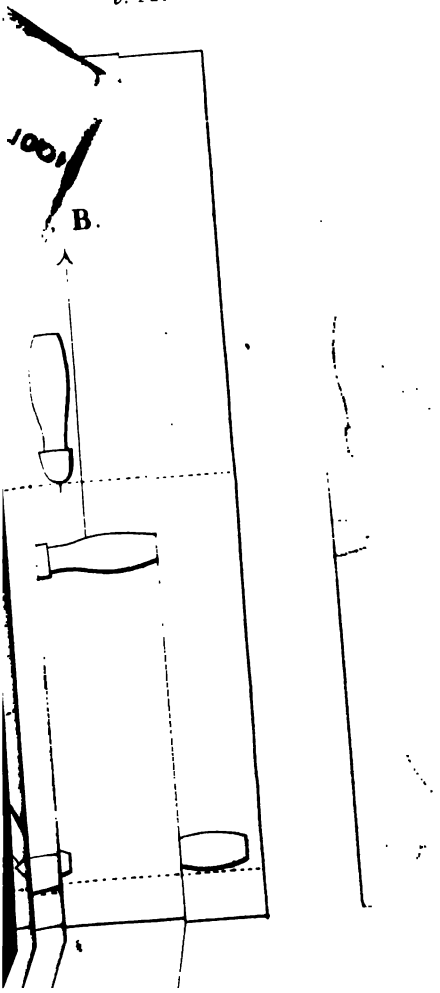
PRINCIPAL GUIDES are the Sergeants who serve to mark the intermediate points in the formation in line.

The Sergeants, file-closers of the 1st and 4th platoons, are the principal guides of their respective squadrons.

PARTICULAR GUIDES are the Sergeants who place themselves on the line of formation, to mark the front of their squadrons as they arrive.

[redacted]

l. 12.



The arc of a circle described by the pivot of a rank of two, of four, of eight, or of a platoon making the fourth of a wheel, is 5 yards; for a division it is 10 yards; and for a squadron it is 20 yards.

PLOYMENT is the movement by which a regiment forms from line into close column.

DEPLOYMENT is the movement by which a regiment forms from close column into line.

FORMATION is the regular placing of all the fractions of a troop either in line or in column.

PACES. There are three kinds: the *walk*, the *trot*, and the *gallop*.

On foot there are two kinds of step: the *common step* and the *quick step*.

When the command does not indicate the pace, the movement is always made at a walk, if the troop is halted; if it is marching, the movement is made at the pace at which it was already marching.

On foot the movements are executed habitually

by a troop in line or in column, to move off perpendicularly to its alignment.

THE MARCH BY A FLANK is that by which ground is gained to the right or left, after having made the fourth of a wheel.

THE DIAGONAL MARCH is thus called in relation to the front from which it commences by changing direction by the eighth of a wheel to the right or left, in order to arrive at a given point on the right or left.

THE OBLIQUE MARCH is that by which, when moving forward, ground is gained towards one of the flanks without changing the front. There are two kinds; the *individual oblique march*, and the *oblique march by troop*.

The *individual oblique march* is that which is executed by an individual movement of each man.

The *oblique march by troop* is that which is executed by the movement, at the same time, of each of the subdivisions of a troop in line.

The CIRCULAR MARCH is that which is executed by describing a circle or portion of a circle.

COUNTER MARCH is a movement by which the men of each rank, after having made successively the fourth of a wheel to the right or left, form themselves facing the rear, parallel to the first formation.

THE CHARGE is a direct, quick, and impetuous march, the object of which is to reach the enemy.

SKIRMISHERS (OR FLANKERS) are men dispersed in front, in rear, or on the flanks of a troop, to cover its movements or its position.

OBSTACLE is any thing in the nature of the ground, which obliges a troop in line to ploy a part of its front.

DEFILE is a passage which compels a line to ploy into column, or a column to diminish its front.

EVOLUTIONS are the regular movements by which a regiment passes from one order to another.

Evolutions of line are these same movements executed by several regiments, on one or several lines. Their application, combined with the position or movements of the enemy, is called *manœuvres.*

COMMANDS. There are three kinds:

The command of *caution*, which is attention. It is the signal to preserve immobility, and to give attention.

The *preparatory command.* It indicates the movement which is to be executed.

It is at this command that the horses are *gath-*

[redacted]

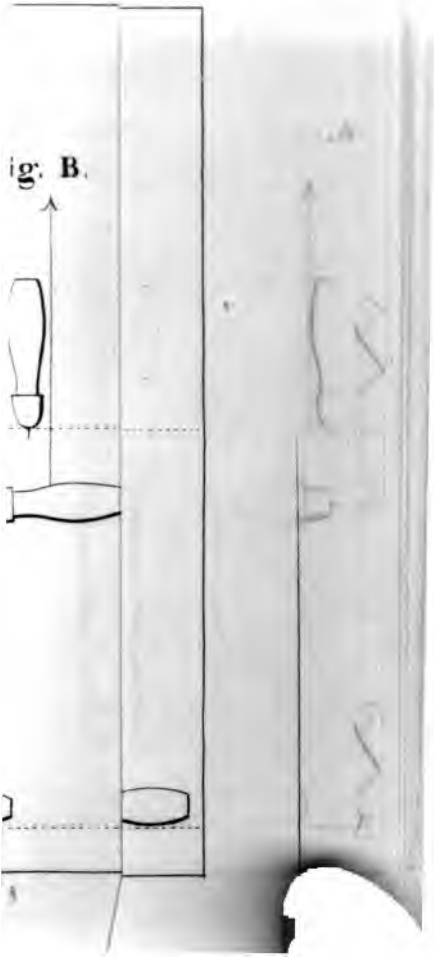
Pl. 18.

ER DISMOUNTED

For the service of Skirmishers.

1. Forward.
2. Halt.
3. To the left.
4. To the right.
5. The about.
6. Rallying of Skirmishers on their Chief.
7. Trot.
8. Gallop.
9. To commence firing.
10. The disperse.

Note.—To change to a *walk* from a *trot*, *halt* nd *forward* are sounded.


ig. B.

FIRST LESSON.

1ST PART.

Position of the trooper dismounted.

Eyes right, eyes left.

Right face, left face.

About face.

Right quarter face, left quarter face.

2D PART.

Common step.

To mark time.

To change step.

To face to the right, or left, when marching.

Quarter face to the right or left when marching.

Quick step.

Backward step.

[redacted]

ER DISMOUNTED

nd Par.

Fig. B.

Present Lances

command, which is RIGHT, turn the head ge to the right, so that the corner of the left eye, i to the nose, may be on a line with the button the jacket.

At the command FRONT, turn the head ge to the front.

8.—(Pl. 8, *fig. B.*) The movement *eyes left* is cuted after the same principles and by inverse mean the commands:

1. *Eyes*—LEFT. 2. FRONT.

9.—The instructor will take particular care that movement of the head does not derange the squarene the shoulders, which would happen if it were too sud or if the head were turned more than is necessary.

As the trooper should turn the head only to align self, and in the wheelings, it is important that he sh be accustomed to turn it but very little.

Right face, left face, about face, rig quarter face, left-quarter face.

10.—The instructor commands:

1. *Squad right* (*or left*).
2. FACE.

1 *time.*

(Pl. 9, *fig. A & B.*) At the second comm which is FACE, raise the right foot slightly, t on the left heel, raising the toes a little, and t replace the right heel by the side of the left, on the *same line.*

15.—To explain the principles and mechanism o
step, the instructor places himself 8 or 10 paces in f
facing the squad; he executes the step slowly himse
He commands:

1. *Squad forward.*
2. MARCH.

(Pl. 10.) At the command, *squad forw*
throw the weight of the body on the right leg
At the command MARCH, carry forward the
foot, smartly and without a jerk, 2 feet 4 in
from the right, the knee straight, the toe a l
depressed, and, as well as the knee, slightly tu
out, the upper part of the body inclined forw
pause an instant in this position; plant the
foot flat, without a shock, precisely at the
tance at which it is from the right, the w
weight of the body being thrown on the
which is placed on the ground; carry forward
right leg, smartly and without jerk, the foot
the ground; plant it at the same distance, an
the same manner as has just been explained
the left foot, and continue to march without c
ing the legs or turning the shoulders, and with
face always to the front.

16.—*The weight of the body on the right leg:* to pr
the man to take his first step smartly.

The toe slightly depressed: because the depression o
toe extends the ham, and prepares the foot for co
flat to the ground.

The toe slightly turned out: because, if the feet
too much turned out, the body would become unst
and the men would hook themselves with their spu

The upper part of the body inclined forward: in order that the weight of the body may be thrown on the foot which is planted on the ground, that the foot which is in rear may be raised easily, and that the step may not be shortened.

The knee straight: because a troop cannot march as if each man were isolated, without constraint and without being disunited; it is therefore important that the recruits should learn to march with a marked and cadenced step, without which there will be no unity of movement.

Plant the foot flat without a shock: to avoid the swinging of the body and the shortening of the step, which would take place if the heel came first to the ground, or if there were a shock in planting the foot.

The foot near the ground: because, if the men raised the leg too much they would lose time, would fatigue themselves uselessly, and their feet would not be planted together.

The head erect and square to the front: because this position of the head prevents the shoulders from turning, and causes the men to march squarely.

17.—To halt, the instructor commands:

1. *Squad.*
2. HALT.

[redacted]

in front, facing the squad. When the recruit begi take the step properly, he is made to march some time out halting, in order to confirm him in these princip

To mark time.

19.—The squad marching, the instructor comman

1. *Mark time.*
2. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, bring the heels by side of each other, and mark the cadence of step by raising each foot alternately without vancing.

The instructor gives the command MARCH at the ment when the foot is coming to the ground.

20.—To move forward, the instructor commands:

1. *Squad forward.*
2. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, the squad resumes step of 2 feet 4 inches.

The instructor gives the command MARCH at the ment when the foot is coming to the ground.

To change step.

21.—The squad marching, the instructor comman

1. *Change step.*
2. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, bring the foot which is in rear by the side of that which is in front, and step off again with the foot which was in front.

The instructor gives the command MARCH at the moment when the foot is coming to the ground.

In this manner the men are taught to take the step when they have lost it.

To face to the right or left when marching.

22.—The squad marching, the instructor commands:

1. *Squad to the right.*
2. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, turn the body to the right, and step off with the right foot in the new direction, without losing the cadence of the step.

The instructor gives the command MARCH at the moment when the left foot is coming to the ground.

When it is *to the left*, the command MARCH is given at the moment when the right foot is coming to the ground. By this means the new direction is always commenced with the leg on the side towards which the turn is made.

Quarter face to the right or left when marching.

23.—The squad marching, the instructor commands:

1. *Squad right oblique* (*or left oblique*).
2. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, the men make a *qua face to the right* (*or to the left*), and march in new direction.

24.—To resume the primitive direction, the instru commands:

FORWARD.

At this command, the men make a *quarter to the left*, if they have obliqued to the right, a *quarter face to the right*, if they have oblic to the left, and march straight to the front.

The right or left oblique is commanded and exec according to the principles prescribed No. 22.

Quick Step.

25.—The length of the quick step is the same as of the common step, and its quickness is at the ra 120 per minute.

26.—The squad being at a halt, the instructor mands:

1. *Squad forward.*
2. *Quick time.*
3. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, step off smartly the left foot, and march at the rate of 120 per minute.

27.—The impulsion of the quick step disposing th cruit to bend the knee, the instructor should regulat cadence and measure of it, and accustom the man to serve his balance.

At the command MARCH, carry the left foo inches to the rear; then bring the right foot wise to the rear, and so on successively until command:

1. *Squad.*
2. HALT.

At the command HALT, bring the foot whic in front by the side of the other.

The instructor requires only a few steps to be tak the rear; he observes that the men step straight t rear, that they do not hollow the small of the bac throwing back the shoulders, and that they always serve the equilibrium and the position of the body.

SECOND LESSON.

1ST PART.	2D PART.
Principles of carried arms.	Manual of arms.
Instruction with carried arms at a halt, and marching with carried arms.	Loading in ten times.
	Loading at will.
	FIRING. { Position of the front rank. Position of the rear rank.
	Principles of carried lance.
	Manual of the lance.

FIRST PART.

34.—This lesson is given, when possible, to each man individually, or at most to four men at a time. In the latter case, they are placed in one rank, three feet from each other.

35.—The trooper, armed with the carbine, is in his stable-jacket and forage-cap, and has his cartridge-box and gun-sling; the sabre is not worn. The lancer is armed with

his lance; the carabiniers and cuirassiers, being wi carbines, wear their sabres.

Principles of carried Arms.

36.—(Pl. 10, *fig. B.*) The carbine in right hand, against the hollow of the shoulder, barrel perpendicular, the guard to the front; arm slightly bent, without separating the e from the body, the right hand around the sma the stock, the thumb under the guard.

37.—The recruit being inclined to throw back the l to lower the right shoulder, or to separate the elbow the body, the carbine should sometimes be taken him to correct his position.

Instruction with carried arms a halt, and marching with carr arms.

38.—The instructor requires the men to execute movements of the first lesson, observing that the pos of carried arms is always perfectly maintained.

The carabiniers and cuirassiers execute the moven laid down in Nos. 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, and they are afterwards exercised with the sabre at *a c* at all the movements of the first lesson. The instru observes that the sabre is always properly carried.

SECOND PART.

39.—The carabiniers and cuirassiers continue t exercised at the manual of the sabre.

Manual of Arms.

40.—The execution of each command, or part of command, forms a *time*; but this time is divided into *motions*, to show the mechanism and facilitate the execution of it.

The last syllable of a command, or part of command, causes the quick execution of a time of exercise, or the first motion of this time, when it is divided. The commands *two*, *three*, &c., cause that of the other motions.

When the trooper understands perfectly the motions of a time, he executes them without stopping at each one; but he observes the mechanism of them, in order to avoid what is called *slighting his motions*.

The instructor is very particular that the manual does not derange the position of the body; he devotes to this exercise only half the time of the lesson, and the rest to the marching.

To REST, he commands *order arms*, and *ground arms*, which is executed as prescribed in No. 53.

To REST IN PLACE, he first commands *order arms*; but if the arms are loaded, he commands *support arms*.

41.—The squad being at *carry arms*, the instructor commands:

which is dropped smartly by the side; extend right arm, bring the carbine to the ground, v out shock, the toe of the butt 2 inches from, on a line with the right toe, the elbow near body, the barrel between the thumb and the t first fingers extended, the little finger behind barrel.

Carry—ARMS.

1 *time*, 3 *motions*.

42.—1. At the last part of the command, w is ARMS, raise the carbine perpendicularly with right hand, the barrel 4 inches from the shoul seize it with the left hand half-way between two bands.

2. Seize the small of the stock with the r hand, the thumb 1½ inch below the guard.

3. Press the carbine against the shoulder the right hand, and drop the left hand smartl the side.

Present—ARMS.

1 *time*.

43.—(Pl. 11, *fig. B.*) At the last part of command, which is ARMS, carry the carbine the right hand opposite to the middle of the b the barrel perpendicular, the guard to the fr the fore-arm pressed against the body without ing constrained; seize the carbine with the hand, the little finger touching the upper par the guard, the thumb extended against the swi

Carry—ARMS.

1 *time*, 4 *motions*.

46.—1. At the last part of the command, w is ARMS, seize the carbine with the right han the small of the stock.

2. Detach the carbine 4 inches from the sh der, place the left hand at the lower band, thumb extended, the fore-arm along the stock.

3. Bring down the carbine with both ha turning the guard to the front; place it per dicularly opposite to, and 4 inches from the r shoulder, the left hand a little above the right the right hand shifting its position at the sma the stock.

4. Place the carbine against the shoulder the right hand, and drop the left hand smartl the side.

Arms—AT WILL.

1 *time*, 1 *motion*.

47.—Carry the carbine at pleasure, on ei shoulder, with one or both hands, the muzzl ways up.

Carry—ARMS.

1 *time*, 1 *motion*.

48.—Retake smartly the position of ca arms.

Secure—ARMS.

1 *time*, 2 *motions*.

49.—1. At the last part of the command, which is ARMS, raise the carbine about two inches, seize it with the left hand at the right shoulder, grasp it with the right hand a little below the lower band, the thumb extended along the barrel.

2. Lower the muzzle, bring the butt under the right arm, the guard resting on the hip, the barrel uppermost; at the same time drop the left hand to its side.

Carry—ARMS.

1 *time*, 2 *motions*.

50.—1. At the last part of the command, which is ARMS, throw up the carbine with the right hand, seize it at the right shoulder with the left hand, and shift the right hand to the small of the stock, as in *carry-arms*.

2. Drop the left hand to the left side.

Order—ARMS.

As prescribed, No. 41.

Sling—CARBINE.

1 *time*, 2 *motions*.

51.—(Pl. 12, *fig. B.*) 1. At the last part of the command, which is CARBINE, raise the carbine perpendicularly with the right hand, and place it in the left hand, which seizes it below the lower

band, the thumb extended, the barrel to the fr
incline the carbine to the right, that the rings
hang down, the left hand as high as, and opp
to the neck; slip the swivel to the front with
right hand, the thumb pressing upon the short
to open it, insert it in the rings.

(*Fig. C.*) 2. Seize the carbine at the sma
the stock with the right hand, let it go with
left hand, which is dropped by the side; pass
carbine behind the back, lowering the mu
push the butt to the rear, and drop the right l
by the side.

Unsling—CARBINE.

1 *time*, 2 *motions*.

52.—1. At the last part of the command, w
is CARBINE, seize the carbine at the small of
stock with the right hand, raise it, seize it a
with the left hand below the lower band, the th
extended, the hand as high as, and opposite to
neck; incline the carbine to the right, free
swivel from the rings with the right hand,
push the swivel to the rear.

2. Seize the carbine with the right hand, al
and near the left hand; bring it down, turnin
at the same time, and resume the position of *or*
arms, No. 41.

Ground—ARMS.

1 *time*, 2 *motions*.

53.—1. At the last part of the command, w
is ARMS, turn the carbine with the right hand,

1. Load.

1 *time*, 2 *motions*.

(Pl. 13, *fig. A.*) 1. At the command L
make a half face to the right on the left heel,
rying the right foot square behind the left.
hollow of it opposite to, and three inches from
left heel; detach the carbine perpendicularl
inches from the shoulder with the right hand,
ing it a little, and seize it with the left hand
posite to the right breast, the thumb extende
the stock; change the position of the right l
at the small of the stock, turning the thumb to
rear.

2. Throw the butt under the arm with the r
hand; the left hand two inches below the r
breast; the left elbow close to the body;
muzzle as high as the chin; half cock, ren
the old cap if there be one, and carry the han
the cap-box.

2. Prime.

1 *time*.

56.—At the command PRIME, place a cap on
nipple, press it down with the thumb, let d
the cock, and carry the right hand to the cartri
box.

3. *Handle*—Cartridge.

1 *time*.

57.—At the last part of the command, whic
CARTRIDGE, take a cartridge between the th
and the two first fingers, then place the end
between the teeth.

4. *Tear*—CARTRIDGE.

1 *time.*

58.—At the last part of the command, which is CARTRIDGE, tear the cartridge to the powder, holding it near the opening between the thumb and two first fingers; carry the right hand to the small of the stock, and seize it with the two last fingers and the palm of the hand, the wrist against the body, the elbow to the rear and slightly separated from the body.

5. *Cast*—ABOUT.

1 *time*, 2 *motions.*

59.—(Pl. 13, *fig. B.*) 1. At the last part of the command, which is ABOUT, bring the carbine vertical with both hands, extending smartly the right arm; pass the carbine in front of the body, turning it in the left hand, the lock outwards; at the same time face to the front, turning on the left heel and carrying the right foot in front, the heel

60.—(Pl. 14, *fig. A.*) At the last part of command, which is CARTRIDGE, cast the eyes t the muzzle, turn the back of the right hand wards the body, raising the elbow as high as wrist, and pour the powder into the barrel; s the cartridge, push it in with the fore-finger, keep the right hand in its position, the back towards the body, the fingers joined and exten

7. *Draw*—RAMROD.

1 *time.*

61.—At the last part of the command, w is RAMROD, seize the ramrod, draw it, and i it about six inches into the barrel.

8. *Ram*—CARTRIDGE.

1 *time*, 2 *motions.*

62.—(Pl. 14, *fig. B.*) 1. At the last par the command, which is CARTRIDGE, push the ridge to the bottom.

2. Strike it twice smartly with the ramrod, fingers underneath, the elbow separated from body.

9. *Return*—RAMROD.

1 *time.*

63.—At the last part of the command, whic RAMROD, draw the ramrod out of the barrel, return it, the thumb and fore-finger still hol the end of it.

10. *Carry*—ARMS.

1 *time*, 2 *motions.*

64.—1. At the last part of the command, which is ARMS, raise the carbine vertically with the left hand, turning it at the same time, the barrel four inches from and opposite to the right shoulder; the left hand as high as the hip; place the right hand at the small of the stock, and carry the right foot by the side of the left.

2. Press the carbine against the shoulder with the right hand, and drop the left quickly by the side.*

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* FOR HALL'S CARBINE.

Loading in five times.

1. The squad being at carry arms, the instructor commands: *Load in five times.*

LOAD.

1 *time*, 3 *motions*.

1. At the command—LOAD, make a half-face to the right

Loading at will.

65.—When the men load properly in *ten times*, they practised to load at will; the instructor commands: *at will.*

LOAD.

At the second command, which is LOAD, t execute the times of loading without stopping any one, and without waiting for each other.

---

and carry it to the right side of the muzzle of the cham holding it carefully between the thumb and two first fing

3. *Charge*—CARTRIDGE.

1 *time*, 1 *motion.*

Shake the powder well into the chamber, force the per and ball upon it with the little finger; shut down chamber with the thumb, half cock, remove the old and carry the hand to the cap-box.

4. PRIME.

1 *time*, 1 *motion.*

Fix the cap, let down the cock, and seize the piec the small of the stock with the right hand.

5. *Carry*—ARMS.

1 *time*, 2 *motions.*

1. Carry the carbine to the right shoulder, the ba to the rear; reverse the position of the right hand, at same time face to the front, and bring the right hee the side of the left.
2. Drop the left hand to its side.

The instructor should require the men to load calmly and without hurry, to preserve the proper position of the body, and to execute all the motions with precision, especially those of *prime, charge cartridge*, and *ram cartridge*.

Firing.

66.—The instructor should always place himself behind the troop to command the firing.

Position of the front rank.

The instructor commands:

READY.

1 *time*, 2 *motions*.

(Pl. 15, *fig. A.*) 1. At the command READY, make a half face to the right on the left heel, carrying the right foot square behind the left, the hollow of it opposite to and three inches from the left heel; detach the carbine with the right hand vertically four inches from the shoulder, seize it with the left hand below the lower band, the thumb upon the barrel; raise it with both hands, the left as high as the neck; place the right thumb upon the head of the cock, the fore-finger upon the guard, the others under it, the elbow as high as the hand.

(*Fig. B.*) 2. Cock the piece by lowering quickly the right elbow, and seize the small of the stock.

AIM.

1 *time*.

67.—(Pl. 16, *fig. A.*) At the command AI lower the muzzle quickly, slip the left hand to t lower band, holding the carbine with the thu and fore-finger of this hand, the other fing closed, press the butt against the shoulder, t muzzle a little lowered, the elbows down with being pressed against the body; place the f against the stock, shut the left eye, direct t right eye along the barrel to aim, and place t fore-finger of the right hand on the trigger.

68.—To recover arms before firing, the instructor co mands:

Recover—ARMS.

1 *time.*

At the last part of the command, which is ARM take the finger from the trigger, raise the carbi quickly, and resume the position of the seco motion of READY, No. 66.

69.—To carry arms without firing, after having me ready or recovered arms, the instructor commands:

Carry—ARMS.

2 *times.*

1. At the first part of the command, which CARRY, place the right thumb upon the head the cock, the fore-finger on the trigger, the oth under the guard; pull back the cock; press t fore-finger on the trigger to uncock, holding t

cock with the thumb, let it down until the hammer touches the cap.

2. At the last part of the command, which is ARMS, bring down the carbine with both hands, the right one at the small of the stock; press the carbine against the shoulder, drop the left hand by the side, face to the front, and bring the right foot by the side of the left.

70.—The squad being at the position of AIM, to fire, the instructor commands:

FIRE.

1 *time.*

At the command FIRE, press the fore-finger against the trigger and fire, without lowering the head or turning it, and remain in this position.

71.—If, after having fired, the instructor does not wish to load, he commands:

[redacted]

ARMS, carry arms, facing at the same time to front, and drop the left hand quickly by the sid

72.—If, after having fired, the instructor wishe load, he commands:

LOAD.

1 *time.*

At the command LOAD, bring down the carl to the position of *load*, load at will, carry ar and face to the front.

Position of the rear rank.

73.—The instructor commands:

READY.

1 *time*, 2 *motions.*

(Pl. 17, *fig. A.*) 1. At the command REA execute the first motion of *ready*, No. 66; at same time step off six inches to the right with right foot, carrying the left foot 3 inches in fi of the hollow of the right, so as to be placed posite to the interval on the right of the leader.

2. Execute the second motion of *ready*, 66.

AIM.

1 *time.*

74.—(Pl. 17, *fig. B.*) At the command carry the left foot six inches to the front, wi

bending the right knee; lower the muzzle quickly in such a manner that it shall project beyond the front rank, press the butt against the right shoulder; execute the rest of the motion as it is prescribed, No. 67.

Recover—ARMS.

75.—As it is prescribed, No. 68, remaining opposite to the interval, and bringing the left foot 3 inches from the hollow of the right.

CARRY—ARMS.

2 *times.*

76.—At the first part of the command, which is CARRY, execute the first motion of *carry arms*, No. 69.

2. At the last part of the command, which is ARMS, bring down the carbine with both hands, the right hand on the small of the stock, press the

78.—If, after firing, the instructor does not wi load, he commands:

CARRY—ARMS.

2 *times.*

1. At the first part of the command, whic CARRY, execute the first motion of *carry arms*, 71.

2. At the second command, which is AR execute the second motion of *carry arms*, 76.

79.—If, after firing, the instructor wishes to loa commands:

LOAD.

At the command LOAD, bring down the carl and load as in No. 65, carry arms, face to front, and resume the position behind the leader.

Principles of carried lance.

80.—(Pl. 18, *fig. A.*) The lance perpendic in the right hand, which holds it 2 feet from butt, the arm nearly extended, the wrist tur in, the thumb in front of the staff, the fore-fir extended on the side, the others in rear, the l of the lance 2 inches from the ground, the s against the hollow of the shoulder, the left h hanging by the side.

2. At the last part of the command, whic
LANCES, bring down the lance with the right l
into the left, which seizes it 18 inches from
right, the left elbow near the body, the upper
of the body inclining forward, the right hand
ing upon the right hip, the point of the lanc
high as the eyes.

CHARGE—LANCES (*as rear rank*).

2 *times.*

84.—1. At the first part of the command, w
is CHARGE, execute the first time of No. 83,
step off 6 inches to the right with the right
bringing the left foot 3 inches in front of the
low of the right, so as to be placed opposite to
interval on the right of the file-leader.

2. At the second part of the command, whic
LANCES, bring down the lance as prescribed for
front rank, No. 83, in such a way that it shall
between the file-leader and the man on his ri
without touching them.

Carry—LANCES (*front and rear ranks*).

1 *time*, 2 *motions.*

85.—1. At the last part of the command, w
is LANCES, turn on the left heel to face to the fr
carrying the right heel by the side of the l
bring up the lance with the left hand, carryin
to the right shoulder, and place the right han
in the position of *carried lance.*

2. Let go of the lance with the left hand, which is dropped quickly by the side.

The men of the rear rank resume their places behind their file-leaders.

Order—LANCES.

1 *time.*

86.—(Pl. 19, *fig. B.*) At the last part of the command, which is LANCES, let the lance slip to the ground through the right hand, which seizes it immediately at the height of the stock, the elbow and fore-arm pressing against the staff, which is held perpendicularly, the butt on a line with, and one inch from the right toe, the left hand hanging by the side.

Carry—LANCES.

1 *time.*

87.—At the last part of the command, which is LANCES, let go of the lance with the right hand, letting it rest against the hollow of the shoulder; extend the right arm downwards to its full length; seize the lance, the wrist turned inwards, the thumb on the front of the staff, the fore-finger extended on the side, the others in rear; raise the butt of the lance about two inches from the ground by slightly bending the arm.

Shoulder—LANCES.

1 *time.*

Pl. 31

R DISMOUNTED

1st Part.

DRAW—SABRE.

2 times.

93.—(Pl. 20, *fig. A.*) 1. At the first par the command, which is DRAW, turn the head slig to the left, without deranging the position of body; unhook the sabre with the left hand, bring the hilt to the front; run the right v through the sword-knot; seize the gripe, draw blade 6 inches out of the scabbard, pressing scabbard against the thigh with the left h which seizes it at the upper ring, and turn head to the front.

(*Fig. B.*) 2. At the last part of the comm which is SABRE, draw the sabre quickly, rai the arm to its full extent; make a slight pa carry the blade to the right shoulder, the bac it against the hollow of the shoulder, the v resting against the hip, the little finger on the side of the gripe.

This position is the same when mounted, except the wrist then naturally falls upon the thigh.

Present—SABRE.

1 time.

94.—(Pl. 21.) At the last part of the c mand, which is SABRE, carry the sabre to the fi the arm half extended, the thumb opposite to, 6 inches from the neck, the blade perpendic

the edge to the left, the thumb extended on the right side of the gripe, the little finger by the side of the others.

Carry—SABRE.

1 *time.*

95.—At the last part of the command, which is SABRE, carry the back of the blade against the hollow of the shoulder, the wrist resting against the hip, the little finger on the outside of the gripe.

RETURN—SABRE.

2 *times.*

96.—(Pl. 21.) 1. At the first part of the command, which is RETURN, execute the first motion of *present sabre*, No. 94.

2. At the last part of the command, which is SABRE, carry the wrist opposite to, and 6 inches from the left shoulder; lower the blade and pass

Inspection—(of) CARBINE.

1 *time*, 5 *motions*.

(Pl. 22, *fig. A.*) 1. At the last part of tl command, which is CARBINE, raise the carbi with the right hand, turning the barrel to tl right; pass it into the left hand, which seizes below the lower band, the left arm extended, tl guard touching the left leg; the muzzle in the d rection of the right eye, 4 inches from the bod the right hand seizing the end of the ramrod.

2. Draw the ramrod, insert it into the muzzl and let it slide in; seize the carbine with the rigl hand above and near the left, bring it down, turn ing it at the same time, and resume the position *order arms*, No. 41.

3. Raise the carbine smartly with the rigl hand, turning the barrel to the right; place it i the left hand, which seizes it below the low band, the thumb extended along the stock, tl hand opposite to the left shoulder, and as high a the chin, the elbow against the butt.

4. Bring down the carbine with the left han draw out the ramrod and return it, raise the ca bine again, turning the barrel to the front, tl guard as high as, and opposite to the left shou der; incline it to the right, so that the rings ma hang down, the left hand as high as, and opposit to the neck; bring the swivel to the front wit the right hand, the thumb pressing on the sho side to open it, and insert it into the rings.

5. Seize the small of the stock with the rigl hand, *let go with the left* hand, which is drop

by the side, pass the carbine behind the back, lowering the muzzle, push the butt to the rear, and drop the right hand quickly by the side.*

Inspection—(of) SABRE.

1 *time*, 7 *motions*.

98.—(Pl. 22, *fig. B.*) 1. At the last part of the command, which is SABRE, execute the 1st time of *draw sabre*, No. 93.

2. Execute the 2d time of *draw sabre*, No. 93.

3. Present the sabre as it is prescribed, No. 94.

4. Turn the wrist inwards, to show the other side of the blade.

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* With Hall's carbine, the squad being at the position of *order arms*, the instructor commands:

Inspection—(of) CARBINE.

1 *time*, 3 *motions*, (which correspond to 3, 4, and 5, with the other carbine.)

(3.) 1. Raise the carbine smartly with the right hand

5. Carry the sabre to the shoulder, as it is p scribed, No. 95.

6. Execute the first time of *return sabre*, N 96.

7. Execute the second time of *return sal* No. 96.

Unsling—CARBINE.

As prescribed, No. 52.

99.—When the men execute the inspection of arms c rectly, to exercise them without the details, the instruc commands:

Inspection—(*of*) ARMS.

At the last part of the command, which is ARM the men execute the first and second motions the *inspection of carbine*, No. 97. (With Hal carbine, remain steady.)

Each man, as the instructor passes before hi executes the third (first, with Hall's carbine) n tion of *inspection of carbine*, No. 97. (*The structor takes the carbine to examine it, if thinks proper, but the trooper does not carry forward to present it to him.*)

As soon as the instructor has passed by t files, the man who has been inspected execut the fourth and fifth motions of *inspection of ca bine*, No. 97, and draws the sabre, first and se ond motions of *inspection of sabre*, No. 98.

Each man, as the instructor passes before hi presents the sabre, and turns the wrist inwards show the other side of the blade, third and four motions *of inspection of sabre*, No. 98.

As soon as the instructor has passsed by two files, the man who has been inspected carries the sabre to the shoulder, returns it, fifth, sixth, and seventh motions of *inspection of sabre*, No. 98; unslings the carbine, and resumes the position of *order arms*, No. 41.

100.—If, instead of inspecting the arms, the instructor merely wishes to ascertain after firing that no arms remain loaded, the squad being at the position of *order arms*, he commands:

Spring—RAMRODS.

1 *time*, 3 *motions*.

1. At the last part of the command, which is RAMRODS, execute the first motion of *inspection of arms*, No. 97.

2. Seize the ramrod with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, draw it, and insert it in the muzzle, let it slide into the barrel, and place the right hand near the end of the barrel, the thumb extended one inch from the muzzle.

Inspection—(of) LANCES.

1 *time*, 4 *motions.*

1. At the last part of the command, which is LANCES, slip the right hand down along the sta to the height of the hip; raise the lance perpe dicularly, the end six inches from the ground.

2. Lower the point to the front, the staff pre sing against the elbow, and placed horizontall 2 inches below the right breast; the lance su ported under the arm, the thumb extended on th staff, the fingers closed.

3. Turn the hand, the nails downwards, t show the other side of the blade.

4. Bring up the lance, and place the butt of near the right toe, the hand at the height of th stock.

Inspection—(of) SABRE.

1 *time*, 7 *motions.*

102.—(Pl. 22, *fig. C.*) 1. At the last part the command, which is SABRE, pass the lance t the left, the butt of it near the left toe, the sta resting against the left shoulder and supported b the left hand; turn the head slightly to the lef without deranging the position of the body; u hook the sabre, and bring the hilt to the front wit the left hand, which holds the scabbard below th upper rings; support the lance with the sam hand, by extending the thumb in front of the staff run the wrist *through the* sword-knot, seize th

gripe, draw the blade 6 inches out of the scabbard, and turn the head to the front.

2. Execute the second motion of *inspection of sabre*, No. 98.

3.
4. } Execute the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth
5. motions of *inspection of sabre*, No. 98.
6.

7. Execute the seventh motion of *inspection of sabre*, No. 98, and carry the lance with the right hand near the right toe, in the position of *order lances*, No. 86.

103.—When the lancers execute the inspection of arms correctly, to exercise them without the details, the instructor commands:

Inspection—(of) ARMS.

At the last part of the command, which is ARMS, the lancers execute the first and second motions of *inspection of lances*, No. 101.

[redacted]

As soon as the instructor has passed by tw files, the lancer who has been inspected carries tl sabre to the shoulder, returns it, fifth and sixt motions of *inspection of sabre*, No. 98, and plac the lance in the position of *order lances*, N 86.

SECOND PART.

Marching with arms at the differen steps.

104.—The troopers, having the sabre hooked up, a exercised at the different steps and movements explain in the *second* part of the *first* lesson; those armed wi carbines are taught, in addition, to support arms and carry arms when marching, and to fire with cartridge The lancers are exercised in a like manner, with the lan carried or shouldered.

105.—The instructor orders the arms to be carried b fore executing an about-face.

106.—Whenever the command HALT is given, the troo ers will carry arms smartly.

107.—When firing with powder, the instructor direc the men to observe, in half-cocking the piece, whether a smoke comes from the nipple, which is a sign that it h fired. If the smoke does not come out, the man, inste of loading, will pass behind the rear rank, holding t muzzle upwards; he will face to the rear to prick a prime anew.

If the trooper, under the impression that his carbi had fired, has put in a second load on the first, he v perceive it from the size of the charge.

should be so directed as not to touch either the h head, or his haunches, or the knees of the rider.

When the troopers execute all the motions with r larity, the instructor requires each cut to be given out decomposing it; the last syllable of a command i signal for the quick execution of it. All the cut then terminated by a half-moulinet, which brings ba the position of GUARD.

Thrusts should always be used in preference, as require less force, and their result is more prompt, and decisive. They should be directed quickly *hom* the body of the adversary, the sabre being held wit full grasp, the thumb pressing against the guard in direction of the blade.

The parries against the lance are the same as ag the point.

109.—The instructor explains what is meant by *and left side of the gripe;* by *tierce*, and by *quarte*.

The right side of the gripe is the side opposite to guard.

The left side of the gripe is the side next to the guar

Tierce is the position in which the edge of the bla turned to the right, the nails downwards.

Quarte is the position in which the edge of the bla turned to the left, the nails upwards.

To rest, the instructor conforms to what is prescri No. 2. In this case, he causes the sabre to be retu

Sabre exercise.

110.—The troopers being placed as prescribed, No. the instructor orders the sabres to be drawn.

111.—He commands:

GUARD.

1 *time.*

(Pl. 23.) At the command GUARD, carry the right foot 2 feet from the left, the heels on the same line; place the left hand closed, 6 inches from the body, and as high as the elbow, the fingers towards the body, the little finger nearer than the thumb (*position of the bridle hand*); at the same time, place the right hand in tierce at the height of, and 3 inches from, the left hand, the thumb extended on the back of the gripe, the little finger by the side of the others, the point of the sabre inclined to the left, and 2 feet higher than the hand.

Left—MOULINET.

1 *time*, 2 *motions*.

112.—(Pl. 24.) 1. At the last part of the command, which is MOULINET, extend the right arm to the front to its full length, the hand in tierce and as high as the eyes.

2. Lower the blade in rear of the left elbow;

[redacted]

from rear to front, and return to the position o guard.

114.—To execute the moulinet without stopping, if tl instructor wishes to begin by the left, he commands:

Left and right—MOULINET.

1 *time*, 2 *motions*.

115.—If he wishes to begin by the right, he command:

Right and left—MOULINET.

1 *time*, 2 *motions*.

At either of these commands, the troopers, con mencing from the position of GUARD, execute alte nately what is laid down in Nos. 112 and 11: without stopping at any motion.

Rear—MOULINET.

1 *time*, 2 *motions*.

116.—(Pl. 26.) 1. At the last part of the con mand, which is MOULINET, raise the arm to tl right and rear to its full extent, the point of tl sabre upwards, the edge to the right, the thum extended on the back of the gripe, the body slightl turned to the right.

2. Describe a circle in rear from left to righ the hand as far as possible from the body, and r turn to the position of guard.

When the *troopers execute* the moulinets well, the

structor requires them to execute several in succession, until the command GUARD.

In tierce—POINT.

1 *time*, 3 *motions.*

117.—(Pl. 27.) 1. At the last part of the command, which is POINT, raise the hand in tierce as high as the eyes, throw back the right shoulder, carrying the elbow to the rear, the point of the sabre to the front, the edge upwards.

2. Thrust to the front, extending the arm to its full length.

3. Return to the position of guard.

In quarte—POINT.

1 *time*, 3 *motions.*

118.—(Pl. 28.) 1. At the last part of the command, which is POINT, lower the hand in quarte near the right hip, the thumb extended on the right

right, at the height of the neck, the edge upwa the point directed to the left.

2. Thrust to the left, extending the arm to full length.

3. Return to the position of guard.

Right—POINT.

1 *time*, 3 *motions*.

120.—(Pl. 31.) At the last part of the c mand, which is POINT, turn the head to the ri carry the hand in quarte near the left breast, edge upwards, the point directed to the right.

2. Thrust to the right, extending the arm t full length.

3. Return to the position of guard.

Rear—POINT.

1 *time*, 3 *motions*.

121.—(Pl. 31.) 1. At the last part of command, which is POINT, turn the head to right and rear, bring the hand in quarte opp to the right shoulder, the arm half extended, blade horizontal, the point to the rear, the upwards.

2. Thrust to the rear, extending the arm t full length.

3. Return to the position of guard.

Against infantry left—POINT.

1 time, 3 *motions*.

122.—(Pl. 32.) At the last part of the command, which is POINT, turn the head to the left, raise the hand in tierce near the neck, the point of the sabre directed at the height of the breast of a man on foot.

2. Thrust down in tierce.

3. Return to the position of guard.

Against infantry right—POINT.

1 *time*, 3 *motions*.

123.—(Pl. 33.) 1. At the last part of the command, which is POINT, turn the head to the right, carry the hand in quarte near the right hip, the point of the sabre directed at the height of the breast of a man on foot.

2. Thrust in quarte.

3. Return to the position of guard.

Front—CUT.

1 *time*, 3 *motions*.

Pl. 34

'ER DISMOUNTED

—1st Part.

Cut

2. Execute the 2d motion of *rear cut*, No. 127
3. Turn the hand in quarte, and cut horizon tally.
4. Return to the position of guard.

In tierce—PARRY.

1 *time*, 2 *motions*.

131.—(Pl. 37, *fig. A.*) 1. At the last part c the command, which is PARRY, carry the han quickly a little to the front and right, the nail downwards, without moving the elbow; the poin inclined to the front, as high as the eyes, and i the direction of the right shoulder; the thum extended on the back of the gripe, and pressin against the guard.
2. Return to the position of guard.

In quarte—PARRY.

1 *time*, 2 *motions*.

132.—(Pl. 37, *fig. B.*) 1. At the last part c the command, which is PARRY, turn the hand an carry it quickly to the front and left, the nails u wards, the edge to the left, the point inclined t the front, as high as the eyes, and in the directio of the left shoulder; the thumb extended on th back of the gripe, and resting against the guard.
2. Return to the position of guard.

For the head—PARRY.

1 *time*, 2 *motions*.

133.—(Pl. 38.) 1. At the last part of command, which is PARRY, raise the sabre qui above the head, the arm nearly extended, the upwards, the point to the left, and about 6 in higher than the hand.

The hand is carried more or less to the right, le rear, according to the position of the adversary.

2. Return to the position of guard.

Against infantry right—PARRY.

1 *time*, 3 *motions*.

134.—(Pl. 39.) 1. At the last part of command, which is PARRY, turn the head to right, throwing back the right shoulder, raise sabre, the arm extended to the right and rear, point upwards, the hand in tierce, the thumb tended on the back of the gripe, the edge to left.

2. Describe a circle quickly on the right,

[redacted]

thumb extended on the back of the gripe, the of the blade to the front.

2. Describe a circle quickly on the left, front to rear along the horse's neck, the arm tended; turn aside the bayonet with the ba the blade, bringing the hand, still in tierce, a the left shoulder.

3. Return to the position of guard.

When the troopers begin to execute correctly the cuts, thrusts, and parries, the instructor requires to make the application of them by combined motio follows:

136.—*In tierce*—POINT AND FRONT CUT.
137.—*In quarte*—POINT AND FRONT CUT.
138.—*Left*—POINT AND CUT.
139.—*Right*—POINT AND CUT.
140.—*Rear*—POINT AND CUT.
141.—*Against infantry right*—POINT CUT.
142.—*Against infantry left*—POINT AND C

CARRY—SABRE.

143.—As it is prescribed, No. 95, and carry right foot by the side of the left.

Lance Exercise.

144.—The squad is composed of from 8 to 10 armed only with the lance; they are in stable-jackets, s kos, and cartridge-boxes, and are placed in one ran feet *from each other*. After they have executed a

motions several times, they are exercised, having the sabre, which is unhooked at the command, LANCE EXERCISE.

145.—The lancers being at the position of *carry lance*, No. 80, the instructor commands:

LANCE EXERCISE.

1 *time.*

At the command LANCE EXERCISE, carry the right foot 2 feet from the left, the heels on the same line; let the lance slip to the ground through the right hand, which seizes it at the height of the neck, the elbow and fore-arm pressed against the staff, the staff held perpendicularly, the butt on a line with, and one inch from the right toe; place the left hand closed 6 inches from the body, as high as the elbow, the fingers towards the body, the little finger nearer than the thumb.

This position is the same as that of the lancer mounted.

Rest—LANCES.

Pl. 33.

PER DISMOUNTED

st. Part.

ry, Right Point.

FRONT—POINT.

2 *times.*

149.—(Pl. 43.) 1. At the first part of the command, which is FRONT, carry the right arm to the rear to its full length, throwing back the right shoulder, the staff resting above the hip, the point as high as the right breast.

2. At the last part of the command, which is POINT, carry forward the upper part of the body, throw forward the lance with force, bringing the arm to the front, the wrist passing near and a little below the right breast, extend the arm to its full length, the hand in quarte, the point directed at the height of a man's breast; make a slight pause, and resume the position of *charge lances.*

RIGHT—POINT.

2 *times.*

except that the lancer draws back the arm to th right and rear, and that he directs the point of th lance to the left.

RIGHT REAR—LANCES.

2 *times.*

152.—1. At the first part of the comman which is RIGHT REAR, raise the point of the lanc as high as, and opposite the left eye.

At the last part of the command, which is LAN CES, lower the point of the lance along the horse' neck, raising the right elbow, the arm half extende make the point describe a semi-circle, grazing th right leg, place the lance horizontally under th right arm, the point to the rear; press the sta under the arm-pit, and change the position of th right hand, placing the thumb on the staff, th fingers closed under it.

REAR—POINT.

2 *times.*

153.—(Pl. 44.) 1. At the first part of the com mand, which is REAR, turn the head to the righ and rear, extend the right arm in front to its fu extent, the hand in tierce and as high as the neck the fore-finger extended on the staff, the staff touch ing the arm-pit.

2. At the last part of the command, which i POINT, carry the arm quickly to the rear to its fu length, throwing back the right shoulder, thrus

with force, the point directed at the height of a man's waist; make a slight pause, and resume the position of *right rear lances.*

RIGHT REAR—POINT.

2 times.

154.—(Pl. 45.) 1. At the first part of the command, which is RIGHT REAR, turn the head to the right, extend the arm in front to its full length, the hand in tierce, as high as the neck, and opposite to the left shoulder, the fore-finger extended on the staff, the staff touching the elbow, the point directed to the right.

2. At the last part of the command, which is POINT, carry the arm quickly to the rear to its full length, thrust with force, the point directed at the height of the waist of a man; make a slight pause, and resume the position of *right rear lances.*

[redacted]

POINT, thrust with force towards the ground, an resume the position of *right rear lances.*

FRONT—LANCES.

2 *times.*

156.—1. At the first part of the command which is FRONT, raise the butt of the lance as hig as the eyes.

2. At the last part of the command, which i LANCES, separate the arm from the body, mak the point of the lance describe a semi-circle, th end of it grazing the right leg, replace the lanc and the hand in the position of *charge lances.*

Left rear—LANCES.

1 *time.*

157.—(Pl. 47.) At the last part of the com mand, which is LANCES, separate the elbow fron the body; make the point of the lance describ an arc of a circle, above the horse's ears, the stat falling into the bend of the left arm, the hand op posite to, and 6 inches from the right breast, th butt of the lance as high as, and on the right o the horse's head, the point to the rear; chang the position of the hand, turning the nails upwards without taking the thumb from the staff.

LEFT REAR—POINT.

2 *times.*

158.—(Pl. 48.) 1. At the first part of the command, which is LEFT REAR, turn the head to the left and rear, extend the right arm to its full length towards the right, the wrist in quarte, as high as the neck; the staff resting lightly above the bend of the arm.

2. At the last part of the command, which is POINT, thrust with force to the rear, the point directed at the height of a man's waist; make a slight pause, and resume the position of *left rear lances.*

TO THE GROUND—POINT.

2 *times.*

159.—(Pl. 49.) 1. At the first part of the command, which is TO THE GROUND, turn the head to the left, raise the arm to its full length, lower the point of the lance towards the ground, the staff pressing against the left fore-arm.

2. At the last part of the command, which is

[redacted]

RIGHT REAR—LANCES.

As prescribed, No. 152.

LEFT REAR—LANCES.

2 *times.*

161.—1. At the first part of the command which is LEFT REAR, lower the butt of the lance on a line with the horse's nose.

2. At the last part of the command, which is LANCES, raise the arm to its full length, describe a circle with the lance, the point of it passing near the right leg of the lancer and along the horse's neck; the staff then falling into the bend of the left arm, the hand opposite to, and 6 inches from the right breast, the butt of the lance as high as and on the right of the horse's head, the point to the rear.

BY MOULINET FRONT—LANCES.

2 *times.*

162.—1. At the first part of the command which is BY MOULINET FRONT, raise the butt of the lance towards the left, the right hand one foot from and opposite to the left shoulder, the staff still resting on the left arm.

2. At the last part of the command, which is LANCES, hold the lance squarely in the hand, describe a circle and a half with the point of it, the butt grazing twice the right side of the horse'

neck and the lancer's right leg; replace the lance and the hand in the position of *charge lances.*

By moulinet left rear—Lances.

2 *times.*

163.—1. At the first part of the command, which is by moulinet left rear, carry the point of the lance a little to the right, and 6 inches higher than the head, change the position of the hand, the thumb downwards, the fingers upwards.

2. At the last part of the command, which is lances, lower the point of the lance to the left, along the horse's neck; carry the hand to the left, as high as the stock; describe a circle and a half with the point, grazing the left leg twice, and resume the position of *left rear lances.*

Right rear—Lances.

2 *times.*

[redacted]

Pl. 37.

ER DISMOUNTED

st Part

Fig E.

n Quarte-Parry

lance towards the left, 6 inches higher than the head; lower the lance with force from left to right, grazing the horse's neck, and extending the arm to the right, so as to strike forcibly the weapon or body of a man on foot, and bring the lance quickly back under the right arm.

2. At the last part of the command, which is AND LEFT POINT, draw the right arm back to its full extent, throwing back the right shoulder, the staff resting below the right breast, the point a little lower than the hand; throw forward the upper part of the body, thrust with force, extending the arm to its full length, the hand in quarte, the point directed to the left at the breast of a man on foot, and resume the position of *charge lances*.

LEFT AND RIGHT PARRY—AND FRONT POINT.

2 *times*.

167.—1. At the first part of the command, which is LEFT AND RIGHT PARRY, raise the point

part of the body; thrust with force to the front, extending the arm to its full length, the hand in quarte, the point directed at the breast of a man on foot, and resume the position of *charge lances.*

RIGHT AND LEFT PARRY—AND FRONT POINT.

168.—The same principles and inverse motions.

If the parries and thrusts are to be used against cavalry it is necessary to parry horizontally, and thrust at the height of the waist.

AROUND—PARRY.

2 *times.*

169.—1. At the first part of the command which is AROUND, carry the point of the lance towards the right, as high as the eyes.

2. At the last part of the command, which is PARRY, move the lance with force from right to left, and from left to right, still holding it under the arm, until one of the commands, FRONT, LEFT or RIGHT—POINT.

Carry—LANCES.

1 *time.*

170.—At the last part of the command, which is LANCES, bring up the lance; place the butt of it on a line with the right toe, one inch from it, the right hand as high as the neck; (mounted, the butt is placed in the boot at the stirrup.)

171.—To terminate the lesson, the instructor commands

1. *As dismounted.*
2. *Carry*—LANCES.

1 *time.*

At the last part of the command, which is LANCES, bring the right foot by the side of the left and the butt of the lance by the side of the right toe; let go of the lance; let it fall against the hollow of the shoulder, and seize it again with the right hand, as it is prescribed for *carrying lance, dismounted*, No. 80; hook up the sabre, the hilt to the rear.

SECOND PART.

Target Practice.

Pl 39

PER DISMOUNTED

1st Part

ry Right-Parry

The instructor requires them to press against the right shoulder when aiming, carbine well with the left hand, to habituat take sight quickly; finally, to press upon t the forefinger to fire, without moving the he the direction of the piece. He occasio command, *recover arms*, that the men m habit of aiming promptly.

All the non-commissioned officers an through this school each year.

The best shots are noted down.

The greater part of the ammunition fu exercise is used for target practice.

To fire with the pistol, the instructor f progression as with the carbine. The me 10 yards from the target, and remove pro yards. They are practised to fire to the fro to the left, and finally, to the rear.

The instructor observes that the men d powder than is necessary in the pistol.

In the position of *aim*, the arm should b (except in firing to the rear,) and the fin be tightly closed; by this means, the shak is diminished; the finger should be press the trigger, without a jerk, which would d

SCHOOL OF THE PLATOON, DISMOUNTED.

ARTICLE FIRST.

173.—The troopers composing the platoon are in undress, schakos or helmets, and are armed; the sabre is hooked up to the belt.

When the platoon is in line, the assistant instructor is posted one pace in front of the centre; he marches at the head of the column, when the platoon is by file or broken by fours.

The troopers regulate the step by that of the assistant instructor, the file-closer attending especially thereto.

Each movement is executed first in *common time*, then in *quick time*.

All movements are made in two ranks, except the march by single file, and the wheelings, which are at first by rank. All movements of breaking and formation are, moreover, executed from a halt, decomposing them that their mechanism may be better understood.

The instructor requires the men to change ranks every day, and places those in the rear rank who the day before were in the front, that they may become equally accustomed to both ranks.

Each movement must be repeated by the left, after it has been correctly performed by the right.

The instructor directs the men to count by fours, as soon as the platoon is formed. They do not count again during the instruction; but if any man should change his place, his new number is given to him, and if a man of the front rank should be wanting, he is replaced by one from the rear rank, whose place remains vacant.

General principles of alignment.

Successive alignment of files in the platoon, and alignment of the platoon.

To open and close the ranks.

To march the platoon backwards.

Direct march in single file.

Change of direction.

Individual oblique march.

The platoon marching by a flank, to form it front or on right into line.

To form the platoon left into single rank.

To form the platoon right into two ranks.

Manual of arms.

R DISMOUNTED

ear rank takes 12 steps to the rear, and the assistant in
structor moves 6 paces to the front.

The assistant instructor faces the platoon and fronts by
a right-about face.

The arms will always be carried before the ranks are
opened or closed.

To march the platoon backwards.

178.—As prescribed, No. 438. The men take
the backward step.

Direct march in single file.

Each rank is at first practised separately in marching in
single file; for this purpose, the ranks being opened, the
instructor directs the assistant instructor to command the
rear rank, and he commands the front rank himself.

179.—The command is given:

1. *Platoon right.*
2. FACE.

As it is prescribed, No. 10.

The command is then given:

1. *Column forward.*
2. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, the men step o
gether with the left foot. Each man preser
far as possible, the same distance from the o
precedes him, and remains exactly behind h

ER DISMOUNTED

d-Parry

182.—When the men have faced to the right, at the command FRONT, they face to the left; when they have faced to the left, they front by a *right face*.

When the platoon faces to the front by a *left face*, the alignment is to the right; when it faces to the front, by a *right face*, the alignment is to the left.

Change of direction.

183.—Each rank marching separately, the command is given:

1. *Right* (*or left*)—TURN.
2. FORWARD.

At the last part of the first command, which is TURN, the first man turns in the direction indicated, without shortening the step; the others turn in succession on the same ground where the first one turned.

At the second command, which is FORWARD, the first man marches straight to the front in the

Pl 39

PPER DISMOUNTED

1st Part

try Right Parry

parallel directions, and maintaining the regularity of the step.

The platoon marching by a flank, to form it front or on right into line.

189.—The column marching with the right in front, to form it front into line, the instructor commands:

1. *Front into line.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.
4. *Right*—DRESS.
5. FRONT.

At the command MARCH, the first man of the front rank continues to march straight forward. The first man of the rear rank, who is marching in a line with his file-leader, shortens the step and places himself behind him by obliquing to the left; the other men oblique immediately to the left, and form in succession on the left of the file; each man halts on a line with the rank to which he belongs, carries arms, and dresses to the right.

At the command FRONT, turn the head to the front.

The instructor commands HALT, after the first man has marched 20 paces.

He gives the command *right* DRESS, immediately after that of HALT, and does not command FRONT, until after the last file is aligned.

Pl. 40

OPER DISMOUNTED

st Part.

'ry. Left-Parry

and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *On left into line;* 2. MARCH: 3. HALT: 4. *left* DRESS: 5. FRONT.

193.—These movements are first executed from a halt.

The instructor requires the men to march well together until after they have turned, and the rear rank men not to slacken the step until then, to place themselves behind their file-leaders.

The instructor remains on the side of the formation, in rear of the new line, until the last file is formed; he sees that the men execute the movement correctly, and that they do not mistake their ranks.

To form the platoon left into single rank.

194.—The platoon being formed in two ranks with carried arms, the instructor commands:

1. *Left into single rank.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.
4. FRONT FACE.

Pl. 42

ER DISMOUNTED

Part

ances

gether, and if he thinks proper, he takes them through the manual of arms by times and motions, giving the commands, 2, 3, 4, &c., but without explanations.

197.—When the ranks are closed, at the first part of the command, *draw sabre*, or *return sabre*, the rear rank steps back 6 steps to the rear, and after having carried the sabre to the shoulder, or returned it to the scabbard, closes again without a command.

During this movement, the assistant instructor moves 6 paces to the front, and the file-closer 6 steps to the rear.

When the movement is finished, they both resume their places.

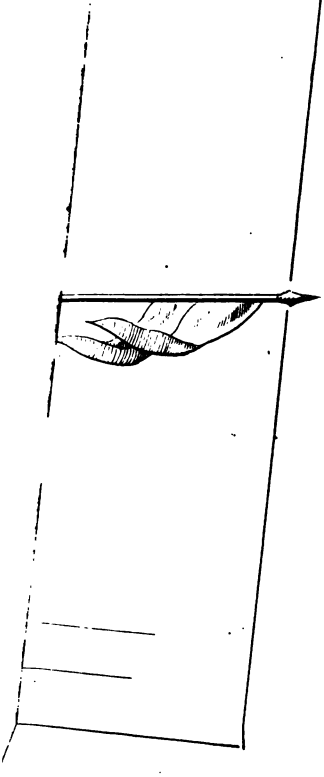
ARTICLE SECOND.

The platoon being in line, to break by fours to the right.

Direct march in column of fours.

[redacted]

Part.



199.—To break the platoon by fours to the left, the movement is executed according to the same princi and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *By fo left wheel;* 2. MARCH; 3. HALT.

200.—The column being halted, with the right in fr to form the platoon into line, the instructor comman

1. *By fours left wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.
4. *Right*—DRESS.
5. FRONT.

Which is executed as prescribed, No. 198, by inverse means.

Direct march in column of fours

201.—When a column of fours marches w the right in front, numbers 4 are guides; wh the left is in front, numbers 1 are guides.

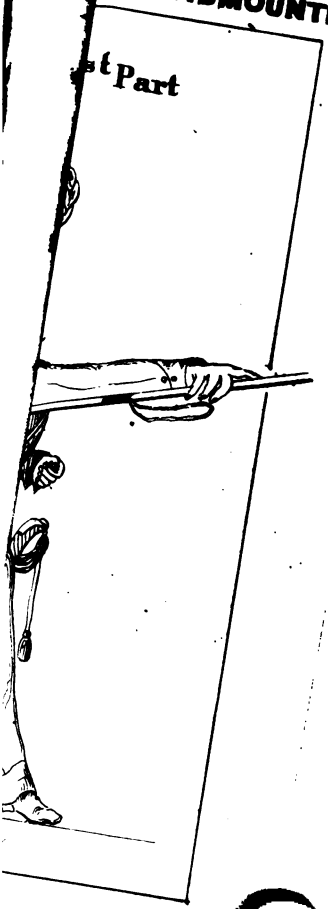
The guide of the first rank of fours, who is guide of the column, should march straight to the front, and should regulate his step so that the first rank of fours which dresses on him, may be always one pace in rear of the assistant instructor who marches at the head of the column.

The guide of each rank should keep the head to the front, and remain always at his proper distance, and in the direction of the guide of the front rank of the four files which precede him. The three other men of each rank of fours dress up

Pl. 44.

ER DISMOUNTED

st Part



Change of direction.

204.—The column marching, the instructor commands:

Head of column to the left.

At this command the assistant instructor commands:

1. *Left*—TURN.
2. FORWARD.

At the last part of the first command, which is TURN, the first rank of fours turns to the left; the pivot, without slackening the pace, describes an arc of 5 paces; the man on the marching flank lengthens the step in turning. Numbers 2 and 3 touch the elbow towards the pivot, and turn the head towards the marching flank so as to regulate their pace by it.

At the last command, which is FORWARD, the first rank of fours marches straight forward, and the men all resume the step at which they

To change direction to the right, the movement i cuted according to the same principles and by in means, at the command: *head of column to the right.*

Individual oblique march.

205.—The column marching, the instructor comma

1. *Left (or right) oblique.*
2. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, each man mak *quarter-face to the left;* the man on the le the first rank of fours, who is the guide of th lumn, marches in the new direction, and par to the assistant instructor.

The man on the left of each of the other ra who is the guide of his rank, marches also in direction, casting his eyes upon the guide of column, to remain on a line with him while lowing a parallel direction. The other me each rank, no longer keeping up the touch of elbows, give a glance to the line of the shoul of the men next to them on the side of the gu and regulate their step so that their shoulders always be in rear of that of the man next to t on that side, and that his head may hide thos the other men of that rank. The men sho moreover, preserve the regularity of the step, should oblique in the same degree.

To resume the primitive direction, the instructor mands:

1. *On right into line.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.
4. *Right*—DRESS.

ich is executed as it is prescribed, No. 466.

–The column marching with the left in front, to into line on the prolongation to the front of its left he movement is executed as prescribed, No. 467, at imands: 1. *On left into line:* 2. MARCH: 3. HALT: DRESS: 5. FRONT.

Manual of arms.

–The platoon is exercised in line at the manual, en and with closed ranks.

Firing.

–The platoon being in line, the instructor com-
:

1. *Fire by platoon.*
2. COMMENCE FIRING.

the first command, the assistant instructor quickly behind the centre of the platoon, 6 in rear of the file-closer.
the second command, the assistant instructor ands:

1. *Platoon.*
2. READY.
3. AIM.
4. FIRE (or *recover*—ARMS.)
5. LOAD (or *Carry*—ARMS.)

Which is executed as in the *school of the trooper dismounted.*

212.—The arms being carried, the assistant instructor recommences the firing by the same commands, and it continues until the signal to *cease firing;* if there is no trumpet, the instructor commands: CEASE FIRING.

At the signal, or at this command, the men finish loading their pieces, and carry arms; the assistant instructor resumes his place in line.

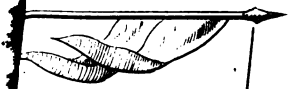
213.—To fire to the rear, the instructor commands:

1. *Fire to the rear.*
2. PLATOON ABOUT—FACE.

At the first command, the file-closer passes quickly by one of the flanks of the platoon, and places himself one pace in rear of the front rank, which has now become the rear rank, and opposite to his place in line. The assistant instructor

Pl. 43.

Part.



and for the *lance exercise* 7 paces, halts, fronts by a right-face, and dresses on the right file who has not moved. The others march on, and each one glancing over his right shoulder, halts in succession and fronts when he has arrived at his place. The rear rank men regulate themselves by their file-leaders, and remain exactly behind them.

When the third man from the right has fronted, the instructor dresses the rear rank; the assistant instructor dresses the rear rank, and the instructor commands FRONT.

217.—When the instructor wishes to form the platoon, he commands:

1. *To the* (*right or to the left*)—CLOSE FILES. MARCH.

At the last part of the first command, which is CLOSE FILES, the men all face to *the right* (or *left*), except the file on which they close.

Pl. 44.

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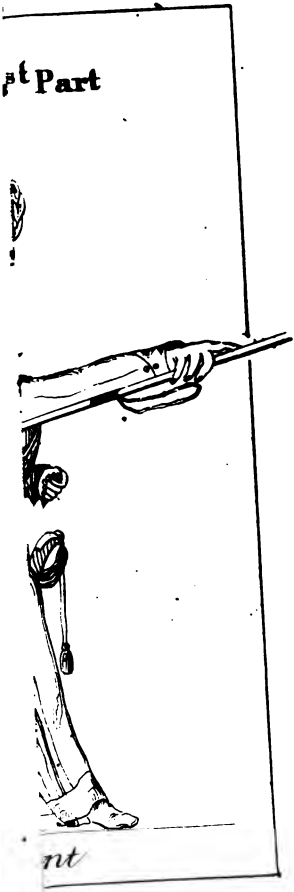

March of the platoon in line.

218.—The platoon being in line, the instructor commands:

1. *Platoon forward.*
2. *Guide right (or left).*
3. MARCH.

Which is executed as prescribed, No. 498, the men stepping off together at the command MARCH.

The men regulate the step by that of the assistant instructor, who marches in front of the platoon; if they lose it, the instructor commands: STEP.

219.—While marching in line, the men are practised to *mark time, change step, pass from quick to common time, and from common to quick time.*

The instructor conforms to what is laid down in No. 494 and the succeeding articles, to open and close the ranks, to teach the men to open the files when too close, and to close when too open, and to align themselves when they are in advance or in rear.

220.—To halt the platoon, the instructor commands:

1. *Platoon.*
2. HALT.
3. *Right (or left)*—DRESS.
4. FRONT.

Counter-march.

221.—The platoon being in line, the instructor commands:

Pl. 45.

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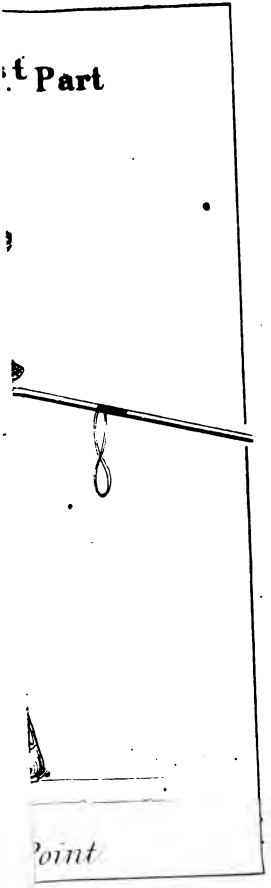

. *Right (or left) oblique.*
. MARCH.

e command MARCH, each man makes a face to the right or left, and marches in direction. As the men no longer touch they must regulate the march in such a hat the head of the man next to them to-e guide, may hide the heads of the rest nk; the alignment is preserved by taking ps, and by obliquing in the same degree. rank men preserve their distance and ne man next to their proper file-leader. ne the primitive direction, what is pre-No. 205, is conformed to.

platoon being in line, to break fours to the right, and to move after the wheel.

The instructor breaks the platoon to the right by prescribed, No. 198, and when the wheel is ished, he commands:

1. FORWARD.
2. *Guide left.*

e first command, which is forward, the ch to the front, conforming to the princi-ne direct march by fours.

The movement is executed by the left, after the *ciples, and by* inverse means.

To form the platoon.

228.—The platoon marching in column of fours, right in front, the instructor commands:

1. *Form platoon.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide right.*

At the command MARCH, the movement is executed as prescribed for *front into line*, No. 206, except that the four first files continue to march straight forward, shortening the step, until the last files arrive on a line with them; the men then all take the step at which they were marching in the first place, and conform to the principles of the direct march.

The instructor does not command the guide until the platoon is formed.

When the platoon is formed from a column marching

Pl 46

PER DISMOUNTED

1st Part

ind-Point

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Pl. 43.

A DISMOUNTED

Part.

243.—To fire by platoon, the Captain commands:

1. *Fire by platoon.*
2. COMMENCE FIRING.

At the first command, the chiefs o move to the places pointed out in No officers of the first division passing by flank, and those of the second by the le:

At the second command, the uneve commence firing, their chiefs giving the prescribed in No. 211, and observing always to that of platoon, the number *fi* as the case may be.

The chiefs of the even platoons give commands in their turn, prefixing tl *second* or *fourth.*

The chiefs of the uneven platoons, fc fire only, command FIRE, one after Thus the chief of the third platoon doe mand AIM and FIRE, until he has heard

Pl 44

ER DISMOUNTED

st Part

nt

after the wheel, he conforms to what is laid down
226. The officers and Sergeants, except the chief
the first platoon, and the particular guide of the ri
post themselves on the flank of the column.

248.—The squadron being in column of fours, the
are exercised to step off and to halt together, to cha
from the *quick step* to the *common step*, and from *the c*
mon step to *the quick step*.

249.—The squadron being in column of fours, with
right in front, either halted or marching, to form it
line on its left flank, the Captain commanding comman

1. *By fours left wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.
4. *Right*—DRESS.
5. FRONT.

Which is executed as prescribed, No. 200.

250.—The squadron being in column of fours, with
left in front, to form it into line on its right flank:

[redacted]

252.—The squadron marching in column of fours, rig in front, to form platoons, the Captain commanding co mands:

1. *Form platoons.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*

At the first command, the chiefs of platoo command at the same time: *Form platoon.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the same officers, all the platoons are formed as pr scribed, No. 228.

The Captain does not announce the guide until all tl platoons are formed.

253.—When the platoons are formed from the squadr marching by fours with the left in front, the guide is cor manded *right.*

When the squadron is marching in column with di tance, each platoon regulates the step by that of its chic and each chief of platoon by that of the chief of platoc who precedes him.

254.—The squadron being in column with distanc with the right in front, either at a halt or marching, break the platoon by fours, the Captain commanding con mands:

1. *By fours right wheel—and in each platoc —head of column to the left.*
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.
4. *Guide left.*

At the command MARCH, the movement is executed as it is prescribed, No. 198, each chief of platoon commanding at the moment when the wheel is nearly finished: FORWARD; and then, 1. *Left*—TURN; 2. FORWARD.

The Captain does not command the guide until the head of each platoon is on the new direction.

255.—The squadron being in column with distance, left in front, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means.

256.—The squadron being in column of fours, right in front, either at a halt or marching, to form it into column by the flank, the Captain commanding commands:

1. *Fours to the right—and by file left.*
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.
4. *Guide left.*

Pl. 46

PER DISMOUNTED

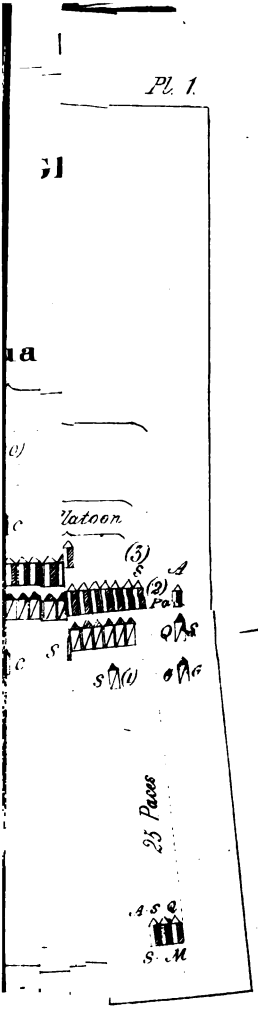
1st. Part

nd-Point

262.—The squadron is exercised in rallying and in service of skirmishers, after the principles prescribed, 239, and those of the *school of the squadron, mounted.*

END OF VOLUME I.

Pl. 1.



Pl. 49

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on, 1st Part.

nd Point.